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(11) Publication number:

0 583 778 A2

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number: **93113171.8**

(51) Int. Cl.⁵: **G03C 3/00**

(22) Date of filing: **17.08.93**

(30) Priority: **17.08.92 JP 217816/92**

(43) Date of publication of application:
23.02.94 Bulletin 94/08

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE FR

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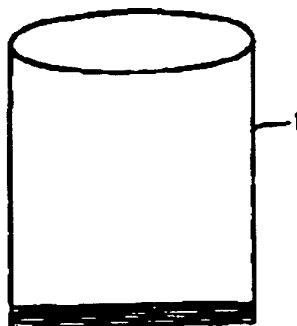
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(54) **Packaging material for photographic photosensitive materials and package.**

(57) A packaging material for photographic photosensitive materials includes a thermoplastic resin composition containing a substance adversely affecting photographic properties of photographic photosensitive materials, and containing at least one of an antioxidant, a fatty acid metal salt, a chelating material and a substance adsorbing the adversely affecting substance. According to the invention, a packaging material is provided for photographic photosensitive materials such that one is capable of selecting a thermoplastic resin composition which does not adversely affect photographic photosensitive materials without a preliminary test and capable of using various commercial thermoplastic resins in a wide range which adversely affect photographic photosensitive materials.

FIG. 1



BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to packaging materials for photographic photosensitive materials, such as a packaging film and a container for photographic photosensitive materials and a package thereof.

In general, packaging materials for photographic photosensitive materials, such as containers for a cartridge of photographic film, X-ray shielding materials for packaging photosensitive materials, spools for photographic film and films for packaging photosensitive materials, are formed of various thermoplastic resin compositions. Since the packaging materials for photographic photosensitive materials contact photographic photosensitive materials directly or through other material, the thermoplastic resin composition cannot affect adversely photographic photosensitive materials.

Heretofore, each thermoplastic resin composition to be used for packaging materials for photographic photosensitive materials was previously tested whether it adversely affects photographic photosensitive materials or not, only the resin compositions which were confirmed not to be adversely affected were used. The preliminary test required cost, and moreover, its works were troublesome. Furthermore, the usable thermoplastic resin compositions were restricted, and custom-formulated expensive resin which does not affect photographic photosensitive materials adversely must be used. According to region or country, the resin could not be prepared, and in that case, the resin must be transported from a region or country capable of producing it at a great cost. The greatest problem was that rejected resins by the preliminary test could not be used for packaging material for photographic photosensitive materials, and it was necessary to seek a buyer and to sell it as a cheap resin for general use.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the invention is to provide a packaging material for photographic photosensitive materials capable of selecting a thermoplastic resin composition which does not adversely affect photographic photosensitive materials without a preliminary test and capable of using various commercial thermoplastic resins in a wide range which adversely affect photographic photosensitive materials.

The inventors investigated in order to achieve the above object, and found the cause of affecting adversely photographic photosensitive materials to complete the invention. That is, cause of the adverse effect photographic photosensitive materials is in the oxidative degradation of thermoplastic resin by heat or oxygen to produce lumps (solid matter or foreign material), aldehyde, ketone or acid to induce pressure marks, abrasion, photographic fogging or sensitivity deviation. Moreover, it was also found that carbon black, titanium oxide, clay and the like contain substances which induce fogging or sensitivity deviation in photographic photosensitive materials, such as cyanogen compounds, aldehydes or sulfur, as impurities. It was also found that polymerization catalysts of thermoplastic resin and halogen compound, peroxide or the like added in the modification of the thermoplastic resin remain in the thermoplastic resin as residues and adversely affect photographic photosensitive materials.

Thus, the packaging material for photographic photosensitive materials of the invention comprises a thermoplastic resin composition containing a substance (adversely affecting substance) adversely affecting photographic properties or photographic photosensitive materials, and containing at least one of an antioxidant, a fatty acid metal salt, a chelating material and a substance (adsorption substance) adsorbing the adversely affecting substance.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a light-shielding bag embodying the packaging material for photographic photosensitive materials of the invention.

Figure 2 is a front view of a spool for a photographic film embodying the packaging material for photographic photosensitive material of the invention.

Figure 3 is a sectional view of a container for a photographic film cartridge embodying the packaging material for photographic photosensitive materials of the invention.

Figure 4 is a sectional view of a container for a photographic film embodying the packaging material for photographic photosensitive materials of the invention.

Figure 5 is an exploded perspective view of a photographic film unit with lens embodying the package of a photographic photosensitive material of the invention.

Figure 6 is an exploded perspective view of a photographic film cartridge made of a plastic embodying the package of a photographic photosensitive material of the invention.

Figure 7 is a perspective view of a package of a photographic film unit with lens embodying the package of a photographic photosensitive material of the invention.

Figure 8 is an exploded perspective view of the package of a photographic film unit with lens of Figure 7.

5 Figure 9 is a perspective view of an assembly package of 35 mm photographic films with a cartridge embodying the package of a photographic photosensitive material of the invention.

- 1 Light-shielding bag
- 2 Spool for a photographic film
- 3 Container for a photographic film cartridge
- 10 6 Container for a photographic film
- 9 Photographic film unit with lens
- 13 Photographic film cartridge
- 18 Package of a photographic film unit with lens
- 20 Assembly package of photographic films

15 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The adversely affecting substance which adversely affects photographic properties of photographic photosensitive materials includes heavy metal ions, reducing agents such as various antioxidants and sulfite ion, cyanogen compounds, amine compounds, compounds having unstable (easily releasable) sulfur such as crosslinking agent, halogen compounds, mercaptans, ammonium compounds, hydrogen sulfide, polyalkylene oxides, aldehydes, ketones, hydroxyaldehydes, dialdehydes, unsaturated aldehydes, halogenated aldehydes, cyclohexadienes, various diketones, α -keto-aldehydes, halogenated ketones, hydroxyketones, reaction products of formalin and amino (tetramethylene hexamine, etc.), carboxylic acids (ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, etc.), phenols, aliphatic amines, radioactive dusts, fluorescent materials, mercury, mercury compounds (readily generates mercury vapor by reducing agent, and even in several ppm, fogging greatly occurs), silicones synthesized from methylchlorosilane, etc. (containing hydrogenated silicone having strong reducing ability), ion powder, and the like. The above substances exhibit actions to deviate sensitivity, to increase fogging upon photographic photosensitive materials.

30 In the invention, even in the case of containing the above adversely affecting substances, the adverse affects upon photographic properties of photographic photosensitive materials are avoided by incorporating one or more of an antioxidant, a fatty acid metal salt, a chelate material and an adsorption substance.

Examples of the antioxidant are as follows:

35 Phenol Antioxidants:

vitamin E (α -tocopherol), vitamin E carboxylic acid esters, 6-t-butyl-3-methylphenol derivatives, 2,6-di-t-butyl-phenol, 2,6-di-t-butyl-p-ethylphenol, 2,6-di-t-butyl-p-cresol (BHT), 2,2'-methylenebis(4-ethyl-6-t-butyl-phenol), 2,2-methylenebis(4-methyl-6-t-butyl-phenol), 4,4'-butylidenebis(6-t-butyl-m-cresol), 4,4'-thiobis(6-t-butyl-m-cresol), 4,4'-dihydroxydiphenylcyclohexane, alkyl group-induced bisphenol, styrene group-induced phenol, 2,6-di-t-butyl-4-methylphenol, n-octadecyl-3-(3',5'-di-t-butyl-4'-hydroxyphenyl)propionate, 2,2'-methylenebis(4-methyl-6-t-butylphenol), 4,4'-butylidenebis(3-methyl-6-t-butylphenol), stearyl- β -(3,5-di-4-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate, 1,1,3-tris(2-methyl-4-hydroxy-5-t-butylphenyl)butane, 1,3,5-trimethyl-2,4,6-tris(3,5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl)benzene, tetrakis [methylene-3-(3',5'-di-t-butyl-4'-hydroxyphenyl)propionate]methane, etc.

Ketone-Amine Condensate Antioxidants:

6-ethoxy-2,2,4-trimethyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline, polymers of 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline, trimethyldihydroquinoline derivatives, etc.

Arylamine Antioxidants:

55 Phenyl- α -naphthylamine, N-phenyl- β -naphthylamine, N-phenyl-N'-isopropyl-p-phenylenediamine, N,N'-diphenyl-p-phenylenediamine, N,N'-di- β -naphthyl-p-phenylenediamine, N-(3'-hydroxybutylidene)-1-naphthylamine, etc.

Imidazole Antioxidants:

2-mercaptobenzoimidazole, zinc salt of 2-mercaptobenzoimidazole, 2-mercaptomethylbenzoimidazole, etc.

Phosphite Antioxidants:

Alkyl-induced arylphosphite, diphenylisodecylphosphite, sodium phosphite salt of tris(nonylphenyl)-phosphite, trionylphenylphosphite, triphenylphosphite, etc.

Thiourea Antioxidants:

Thiourea derivatives, 1,3-bis(dimethylaminopropyl)-2-thiourea, etc.

Other Antioxidants:

Those useful for air oxidation, such as dilauryl thiodipropionate, metal deactivators, etc.

Preferable antioxidants are phenol antioxidants, and particularly effective antioxidants are BHT, low volatile high molecular weight phenol antioxidants ("Irganox 1010", "Irganox 1076", trade names of Ciba-Geigy A.G., "Ilox 330", trade name of Shell, "Good-Rite 3114" trade name of Goodrich, "Topanol CA", trade name of I.C.I., etc.), dilaurylthiodipropionate, distearylthiodipropionate, dialkylphosphate, etc. Two or more antioxidants may be combined. Moreover, when antioxidant is combined with carbon black or the like, oxidation inhibition is exercised synergistically. It is particularly preferable to combine a phenol antioxidant, a phosphorus-containing antioxidant and carbon black because of exercising oxidation inhibition greatly.

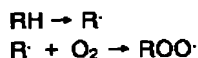
Particularly preferable antioxidants are hindered phenolic antioxidants. The hindered phenolic antioxidants are 1,3,5-trimethyl-2,4,6-tris(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl)benzene, tetrakis[methylene(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-hydrocinnamate)methane], octadecyl-3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-hydrocinnamate, 2,2',2'-tris(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionyloxy ethylisocyanulate, 1,3,5-tris(4-tert-butyl-3-hydroxy-2,6-dimethylbenzyl)isocyanulate, tetrakis(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl)-4,4'-biphenylene diphosphite ester, tetrakis[methylene-3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate] methane, 4,4'-triobis-(6-tert-butyl-o-cresol), 2,2'-thiobis-(6-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol), tris-(2-methyl-4-hydroxy-5-tert-butylphenyl)butane, 2,2'-methylene-bis-(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol), 4,4'-methylene-bis-(2,6-di-tert-butylphenol), 4,4'-butylidenebis-(3-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol), 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol, 4-hydroxymethyl-2,6-di-tert-butylphenol, 2,6-di-tert-4-n-butylphenol, 2,6-bis(2'-hydroxy-3'-tert-butyl-5'-methylbenzyl)-4-methylphenol, 4,4'-methylene-bis-(6-tert-butyl-o-cresol), 4,4'-butylidene-bis-(6-tert-butyl-m-cresol) and the like. According to the properties of antioxidants, two or more kinds of antioxidants may be combined. Preferable antioxidants have a melting point of more than 100°C, particularly preferably more than 120°C.

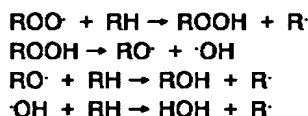
It is preferable to combine at least one kind of a hindered phenolic antioxidants having a melting point of more than 100°C, preferably more than 120°C which is a representative radical group chain terminator and at least one kind of phosphorus-containing antioxidant, because of enhancing the effect of inhibiting thermal degradation of resins and additives.

Besides, other antioxidants usable in the invention can be selected from those disclosed in "Plastic Data Handbook" (published by Kygyo Chosa Kai), pages 794-799, "Plastic Additives Data Collection" (published by Kagaku Kogyo), pages 327-329, "Plastic Age Encyclopedia, Advance Editions 1986" (published by Plastic Age), pages 211-212, etc.

The mechanism to remove the adverse affect upon photographic photosensitive materials by the antioxidant is explained as follows.

Oxidative degradation tends to occur in the polyolefin resin having more CH₃ branches due to a greater oxygen absorption. Accordingly, oxidative degradation occurs in the order to more: polypropylene resin > homopolyethylene resin > ethylene-α-olefin copolymer resin: less. Various polyethylene resins (containing ethylene-α-olefin copolymer resins) and various polypropylene resins (containing propylene-α-olefin copolymer resins, e.g. propylene-ethylene random copolymer resins) being representative crystalline thermoplastic resins are hydrocarbons, and it is considered that when a radical group is produced through dehydration of hydrocarbon in the presence of oxygen, autoxidation proceeds in the following formulas as chain reaction.





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Thus, the oxidation of hydrocarbon is accelerated to produce a great quantity of alcohols, aldehydes, acids and the like, and they react with each other to produce polymer. In order to prevent oxidation of hydrocarbon, it is necessary to intercept the above chain reaction, and antioxidant is used for that purpose.

As the antioxidant, there are radical group chain terminator which reacts with radical groups, mainly
 10 ROO \cdot , which are chain carriers, to inactivate them, and peroxide decomposer which decomposes hydroperoxide ROOH which is the main source of radical groups, to stabilize it. The radical group chain terminator includes phenol antioxidant and aromatic amine antioxidant. The peroxide decomposer includes sulfur-containing antioxidant and phosphorus-containing antioxidant. It is preferable to combine the radical group chain terminator and the peroxide decomposer, e.g. a combination of phenol antioxidant and
 15 phosphorus-containing antioxidant. Since antioxidant is a reducing agent which adversely affects photographic photosensitive materials, unless its kind and the blending amount is carefully examined, degradation of photographic photosensitive materials becomes a great problem.

A suitable blending amount of the antioxidant is different according to the kind of the antioxidant, and in general, in the range of 0.0005 to 0.4 wt. %, preferably 0.001 to 0.3 wt. %, particularly preferably 0.005 to
 20 0.2 wt. % of the thermoplastic resin composition. In the case of less than 0.0005 wt. % and more than 0.4 wt. %, contamination of die lip is liable to occur. Moreover, in the case of more than 0.4 wt. %, abnormal photographic properties, such as fogging, abnormal sensitivity and abnormal tone, occurs on photographic photosensitive materials.

As the method of blending the antioxidant into the thermoplastic resin composition, the antioxidant may
 25 be blended previously with the polyolefin resin in a prescribed concentration to use as compound (the compound method); may be blended with a resin in a relatively high concentration and then it is blended with a resin for dilution in a suitable amount so as to become a prescribed concentration (the masterbatch method), or may be blended directly at the time of producing the resin composition by using a kneader. According to the kind and the content of the antioxidant to be used, the above methods may be combined.

30 The fatty acid metal salt is a metal salt of a fatty acid having a number of carbon atoms of not less than 8, preferably not less than 10, particularly preferably not less than 12, and not more than 35, preferably not more than 30. Examples of the fatty acid are lauric acid, stearic acid, ricinoleic acid, naphthenic acid, oleic acid, palmitic acid, erucic acid, behenic acid and the like. The metal of the salt is an alkali metal, an alkaline earth metal or the like, such as Li, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Zn, Cd, Al, Sn, Pb. Suitable fatty acid metal salts include
 35 zinc stearate, magnesium stearate, calcium stearate, zinc oleate, magnesium oleate, calcium oleate, and the like.

The reason for removing the adverse effect upon photographic properties of photographic photosensitive materials by the fatty acid metal salt is that the fatty acid metal salt reacts with halogen compounds in the thermoplastic resin composition to convert to metal halides which do not adversely affect photographic
 40 photosensitive materials. Accordingly, it is necessary to add the fatty acid metal salt more than the halogen compounds. The fatty acid metal salt also functions to prevent the occurrence of fogging (the variation of fogging density due to the uneven distribution of light-shielding material, pressure marks, etc.) by improving the dispersion of the light-shielding material (carbon black, titanium dioxide, Ultramarine Blue, etc.) into the thermoplastic resin composition and by preventing the generation of lumps (solid matter of foreign
 45 material).

A suitable blending amount of the fatty acid metal salt is 0.001 to 10 wt. %, preferably 0.005 to 5 wt. %, particularly preferably 0.01 to 3 wt. % of the thermoplastic resin composition. In the case of less than 0.001 wt. %, the blending effect is insufficient. In the case of more than 10 wt. %, the blending effect by the excess amount is not exercised, and bleeding out increases.

50 As the chelating material, there are carboxylic acid-type phthalocyanine metal complex, such as metal phthalocyanine tetracarboxylic acid and metal phthalocyanine octacarboxylic acid, iminodiacetic acid-type chelate resin, aminocarboxylic acid-type chelate resin (ethylenediamine-tetraacetic acid (EDTA), etc.), polyamino-type chelate resin, glucamine-type chelate resin, carrier-type chelate resin, 4-dimethylamino-2,6-pyridine dicarboxylic acid chelate resin, and the like. The reason of removing the adverse affect upon
 55 photographic properties of photographic photosensitive materials by the chelating material is seemed to be that the chelating material reacts with substances to generate heavy metal ions, mercury, iron powder, and the like to convert to stable substances.

A suitable blending amount of the chelating material is 0.01 to 5 wt. %, preferably 0.03 to 3 wt. %, particularly preferably 0.05 to 2 wt. %, of the thermoplastic resin composition. In the case of less than 0.01 wt. %, the blending effect is insufficient, and in the case of more than 5 wt. %, the blending effect by the excess amount is not exercised.

As the adsorption substance, there are variable carbon black, styrene-divinylbenzene resin, organic carboxylic acids, mixtures of organic carboxylic acid and zinc compound, mixtures of organic carboxylic acid, zinc compound and aluminum compound, acid clay, activated carbon, zinc carbonate, synthetic zeolite, iron oxide citrate, aliphatic polycarboxylic acid, zinc oxide, ferrous sulfate, zinc carbonate, aluminum sulfate, calcium oxide, mixtures of zinc compound and aliphatic polycarboxylic acid, diatomaceous earth, mixtures of ferrous salt and L-ascorbic acid, mixtures of ferrous salt and oxycarboxylic acid compound, methacrylate ester resin, porous materials having a specific surface area of not less than 500 m²/g, porous silica, porous alumina, silica gel and the like. As a commercial products, there is "Daimushey" (Dainichi Seika Color and Chemicals Manufacturing Co., Ltd.) and the like, in addition to the above ones. The reason of removing the adverse affect upon photographic properties of photographic photosensitive materials by the adsorption substance is seemed to be that the adsorption substance adsorbs substances adversely affecting photographic properties such as mercaptans, acetaldehyde, ammonia compounds, hydrogen sulfide, amines and the like onto the pores of porous materials or adsorbs them through chemical reaction to stabilize them.

A suitable blending amount of the adsorption substance is 0.1 to 50 wt. %, preferably 0.5 to 35 wt. %, particularly preferably 1 to 25 wt. %, of the thermoplastic resin composition. In the case of less than 0.1 wt. %, the blending effect is insufficient, and in the case of more than 50 wt. %, the blending effect by the excess amount is not exercised, and physical strength is degraded.

As the thermoplastic resin which is the matrix resin of the resin composition of the invention, resins having discardability can be used. Taking into consideration the case of reclamation treatment as waste, degradable plastic which is being developed or has already introduced in the market can be used. For example, a biodegradable polymer of "BIOPOL" (ICI), "Polycaprolactone" (UCC) or the like is utilized, or a polymer indirectly collapsed by blending a biodegradable natural or synthetic polymer as an additive, such as polyethylene blended with starch, can be utilized.

Moreover, it is also possible to utilize a photodegradable polymer, such as ELO copolymer wherein carbonyl groups are introduced into the main chain as a photosensitization group at the time of polymerization of ethylene, i.e. copolymerization of ethylene and carbon monoxide, polymers to which photodegradability is imparted by adding transition metal salt, oxidation accelerator, photosensitizer or the like to base polymer. It is also possible to combine degradable polymers, such as biodegradable polymer, photodegradable polymer and water-soluble polymer (Japanese Patent KOKAI No. 3-129341).

The thermoplastic resin composition is suitable as the material for photographic film cartridge bodies, photographic film units with lens, photographic film spools and the like requiring dimensional accuracy, light-shielding, wear resistance, impact strength, etc., in view of mass-producing ability, cost and so on. Preferable thermoplastic resins for injecting molding of photographic film cartridge bodies, photographic film units with lens, photographic film spools and the like are polystyrene resins (including high impact polystyrene resin containing rubber), ABS resin, polyolefin resins (high density polyethylene resin, ethylene- α -olefin copolymer resin, high molecular weight polyethylene resin, homopolypropylene resin, propylene- α -olefin random copolymer resin, propylene- α -olefin block copolymer resin, etc.) and the like, containing light-shielding material (e.g. black pigment such as carbon black, black dye, metal powder, aluminum paste, etc.), because of excellent injection moldability and inexpensive cost. Polycarbonate resin is also preferable because of great physical strength and heat resistance, although it is expensive.

In the case of using the thermoplastic resin composition for packaging materials for photographic photosensitive materials, preferable thermoplastic resins are blend resins of high impact polystyrene and various polypropylene resins (homopolypropylene resin, propylene-ethylene random copolymer resin, propylene-ethylene block copolymer resin), various thermoplastic elastomers and/or ethylene copolymer resin and/or synthetic rubber or blend resins of which the principal component is the above resins, containing at least the above light-shielding material. When a photographic film spool is composed of two shafts as disclosed in Japanese Patent Application No. 3-176164, the resins of the two shafts may be identical with or different from each other, and in view of recycling of resource, it is preferable to be identical. Particularly preferable resins for photographic film spool are homopolyethylene resin having a density of not less than 0.93 g/cm³, very high molecular weight polyethylene resin, polyacetal resin, ethylene- α -olefin copolymer resin, propylene- α -olefin copolymer resin, polystyrene resin containing rubber, ABS resin, polycarbonate resin, polyamide resin, and blend resins of two or more of the above resins, because of being excellent in wear resistance, heat resistance and physical strength.

Heretofore, although thermoplastic resins preferable for container bodies and spools have been described, any thermoplastic resin capable of injection molding can be applied to the resin composition of the invention. Moreover, various additives can be added for the purpose of imparting vision functions, improving moldability, preventing resin degradation or the like.

For the purpose of the improvement in heat resistance, wear resistance, slipping character and the like, it is preferable to blend crystalline thermoplastic resin in an amount of not less than 50 wt. %, preferably not less than 70 wt. %. The crystalline thermoplastic resin includes various density (low, medium, high density) homopolyethylene resin, ethylene- α -olefin copolymer resin, very high molecular weight polyethylene resin, homopolypropylene resin, propylene- α -olefin copolymer resin, polyamide resin, polyacetal resin, polytetrafluoroethylene resin, and the like. On the other hand, for the purpose of the improvement in dimensional accuracy, the decrease of melting energy by reducing thermal capacity, the prevention of the occurrence of lumps (solid matter of foreign material), the shortening of molding cycle, and the like, it is preferable to blend non-crystalline thermoplastic resin in an amount of not less than 50 wt. %, preferably not less than 70 wt. %. The non-crystalline thermoplastic resins are all thermoplastic resins other than the crystalline thermoplastic resins, and include polystyrene resin, atactic polystyrene resin, poly(methyl methacrylate) resin, polycarbonate resin, ABS resin and high impact polystyrene resin.

The thermoplastic resin composition of the invention can be blended with light-shielding material. By blending light-shielding material, light-shielding ability can be ensured, and moreover, oxidative decomposition and coloring trouble of thermoplastic resin can be prevented. In the latter case, even when the resin is colored by heat, the color is made inconspicuous by the light-shielding material.

Representative examples of the light-shielding material is shown below.

Oxides ... Silica, diatomaceous earth, alumina, titanium oxide, iron oxide, zinc oxide, magnesium oxide, antimony oxide, barium ferrite, strontium ferrite, beryllium oxide, pumice, pumice balloon, alumina fiber, etc.

Hydroxides ... aluminum hydroxides, magnesium hydroxides, basic magnesium carbonate, etc.

Carbonates ... calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, dolomite, dawsonite, etc.

Sulfates, sulfites ... calcium sulfate, barium sulfate, ammonium sulfate, calcium sulfite, etc.

Silicates ... talc, clay, mica, asbestos, glass fiber, glass balloon, glass bead, calcium silicate, mon-tomorillonite, bentonite, zeolite, etc.

Carbons ... carbon black, graphite, carbon fiber, carbon hollow bead, etc.

Others ... iron powder, copper powder, lead powder, aluminum powder, molybdenum sulfide, boron fiber, silicon carbide fiber, brass fiber, potassium titanate, lead titanate zirconate, zinc borate, barium metaborate, calcium borate, sodium borate, aluminum paste, etc.

Among them, carbon black is preferable because of rare adverse affect upon photographic properties of photographic photosensitive materials, exercising oxidation inhibition synergistically, having a great light-shielding ability, decreasing the bleeding out of lubricant, surfactant and the like. Carbon blacks are divided into gas black, oil furnace black, channel black, anthracene black, acetylene black, Ketschen carbon black, thermal black, lamp black, vegetable black and animal black according to their origin. Among these, oil furnace carbon black is preferable in terms of light-shielding character, cost and improvement of properties. On the other hand, since acetylene black and Ketschen carbon black which is modified by-produced carbon black have an antistatic character, they are also preferable, though they are expensive. They may be blended to the oil furnace black in order to improve its character. Although, there are various blending method, the masterbatch method using masterbatch pellets is preferred in view of cost and less contamination of the working place.

Particularly preferable carbon black has a pH (JIS K 6221) of 4 to 9, preferably pH 6 to 8, a mean particle size measured by electron microscopy of 10 to 120 m μ , preferably 15 to 60 m μ , a volatile components content (JIS K 6221) of less than 3 %, preferably less than 1 %, particularly preferably less than 0.8 %, and an oil absorption value (JIS K 6221) of more than 50 ml/100 g, preferably more than 60 ml/100 g, particularly preferably more than 70 ml/100 g, because of not degrading photographic properties, such as fogging and sensitivity deviation, of photographic photosensitive materials, no occurrence of troubles, such as foaming and silver streaks during film moulding, no generation of microgrits (aggregates of impurities) due to excellent dispersibility.

In general, it should be noted that unless carbon black to be blended has a free sulfur content of less than 0.6 %, preferably less than 0.3 %, particularly preferably less than 0.1 %, a cyanogen compound content of less than 0.01 %, preferably less than 0.005 %, particularly preferably less than 0.001 %, an aldehyde compound content of less than 0.1 %, preferably less than 0.05 %, particularly preferably less than 0.01 %, the carbon black adversely affects photographic properties. However, in the case of the invention, it is not necessary to select carbon black so strictly. Nevertheless, in the case of the packaging materials for packaging high sensitivity photographic films having on ISO photographic speed 400 or more

and recent high technology photographic photosensitive materials containing a dye very easily degraded such as sensitizing dye, it is preferable to select the above carbon black.

As the preferable light-shielding materials, inorganic pigments having a refraction index measured by the Larsen oil immersion method of more than 1.50, various metal powders, metal flakes, metal pastes, metal fibers, and carbon fiber are next to carbon black. Representative examples are titanium oxide in rutile type (2.75), silicon carbide (2.67), titanium oxide in anatase type (2.52), zinc oxide (2.37), antimony oxide (2.35), lead white (2.09), zinc white (2.02), lithopone (1.84), zircon (1.80), corundum (1.77), spinel (1.73), apatite (1.64), baryta powder (1.64), barium sulfate (1.64), magnesite (1.62), dolomite (1.59), calcium carbonate (1.58), talc (1.58), calcium sulfate (1.56), silicic anhydride (1.55), silica powder (1.54), magnesium hydroxide (1.54), basic magnesium carbonate (1.52), alumina (1.50), and the like. The number in parenthesis indicates refraction index. Particularly preferable light-shielding materials are having a refraction index of not less than 1.56, more preferably not less than 1.60. On the other hand, since calcium silicate (1.46), diatomaceous earth (1.45), hydrous silicate (1.44) and the like have a refraction index of less than 1.50, they are unsuitable.

Recently, X-ray checking apparatus is used for baggage inspection at air port. When a high sensitivity photographic film having a sensitivity of ISO photographic speed 400 or more is passed through the X-ray checking apparatus, fogging is liable to occur on the photographic film by X-ray. To blend a light-shielding material having a specific gravity of not less than 3.1, preferably not less than 3.4 is desirable for preventing the occurrence of fogging by the X-ray.

The light-shielding material having X-ray-shielding ability as well as light-shielding ability has a specific gravity of not less than 3.4, preferably not less than 4.0, and the form may be any form, such as pigment, powder, flake, whisker or fiber. Examples of the light-shielding material having a specific gravity of not less than 3.1 are silicon carbide, barium sulfate, molybdenum disulfide, lead oxide (lead white), iron oxide, titanium oxide, magnesium oxide, barium titanate, copper powder, iron powder, brass powder, nickel powder, silver powder, lead powder, steel powder, zinc powder, tungsten whisker, silicon nitride whisker, copper whisker, iron whisker, nickel whisker, chromium whisker, stainless steel powder and whisker, magnesite, apatite, spinel, corundum, zircon, antimony trioxide, barium carbonate, zinc white, chromium oxide, tin powder, their mixtures, etc. Particularly preferable ones are zircon, corundum, barium sulfate, barium chloride, barium titanate, lead powder, lead oxide, zinc powder, zinc white, tin powder, stainless steel powder, stainless steel whisker, iron oxide, tungsten whisker, nickel whisker, etc. Preferable light-shielding materials for the packaging material for very high sensitivity photographic photosensitive materials having an ISO photographic speed 400 or more are those having a refraction index of not less than 1.50 and a specific gravity of not less than 3.1, particularly preferably having a refraction index of not less than 1.56 and a specific gravity of not less than 3.4.

Refraction index and specific gravity of light-shielding materials are tabulated as follows:

Light-Shielding Material	Refraction Index (Larsen Oil Immersion)	Specific Gravity (ASTM D 153; A method)
TiO ₂ in Rutile type	2.76	4.2
Silicon carbide	2.67	3.17-3.19
TiO ₂ in Anatase type	2.52	3.8
Antimony oxide	2.35	4.6
Lead white	2.09	6.4-6.9
Zinc white	2.02	4.3
Lithopone	1.84	5.59
Zircon	1.80	3.9-4.1
Corundum	1.77	3.9-4.0
Spinel	1.73	3.5-3.6
Apatite	1.64	3.1-4.2
Baryta powder	1.64	4.5
Barium sulfate	1.64	4.3
Magnesite	1.62	3.0-3.1
Dolomite	1.61	1.7-2.1
Calcium carbonate	1.59	2.8-2.9
Talc	1.58	2.83
Silica powder	1.54	2.5-2.6
Basic magnesium carbonate	1.52	2.2-2.3
Alumina	1.50	3.75

A suitable content of the X-ray-shielding light-shielding material is 5 to 80 wt. %, preferably 10 to 70 wt. %, particularly preferably 20 to 60 wt. %. In order not to affect adversely photographic photosensitive material and not to degrade film moldability, the X-ray-shielding light-shielding material is used preferably in a state that weight loss on drying at 100°C for 5 hours is not more than 2 wt. %, preferably not more than 1 wt. %, particularly preferably not more than 0.5 wt. %.

As oil-adsorptive inorganic pigment having a function of adsorbing lubricant, antioxidant and organic nucleating agent, which are liable to bleed out, deodorant, agent for adding fragrance, oxygen scavenger, etc., there are zinc white (50), asbestine (50), clay (51), titanium dioxide (56), kaolin (60), talc (60), carbon black (not less than 50), activated carbon and the like. The number in parenthesis is the oil absorption value (ml/g, measured by JIS K 6221, A method).

The metal powder includes metal paste, and examples are aluminum powder, aluminum paste, copper powder, stainless steel powder, iron powder, nickel powder, silver powder, tin powder, zinc powder, steel powder and the like.

As the aluminum powder including aluminum paste, aluminum powder of which the surface is coated with a surface-coating material and aluminum paste from which low volatile components are removed and then kneaded with a thermoplastic resin are preferred. The paste of aluminum powder is produced by adding a liquid medium such as mineral spirits or a small amount of a higher fatty acid such as stearic acid or oleic acid to form a paste at the production of aluminum powder according to a known method such as using a ball mill, a stamp mill or an atomizer. The aluminum paste is kneaded together with an aromatic monovinyl resin, such as polystyrene resin or rubber-containing polystyrene resin, a polyolefin thermoplastic resin, such as various polypropylene resins, various polyethylene resins, acid-modified resins, EVA resin, EEA resin or EAA resin, low molecular weight polyolefin resin, paraffin wax, tackifier, dispersing agent, such as metallic soap, etc. under heat, and volatile components mainly mineral spirits and white spirits are removed by heat, a vacuum pump or the like up to the low volatile component of not more than 3 %, preferably not more than 1 %, particularly preferably not more than 0.5 %. This product is preferably used as aluminum paste compound resin or aluminum paste masterbatch resin. The aluminum paste masterbatch resin is preferable because noxious odors and adverse influences upon the photographic photosensitive materials are eliminated. In order to eliminate noxious odor and adverse influences upon the photographic photosensitive materials, the content of mineral spirits should be less than 0.1 wt. %. When the aluminum paste content of the molded article is made 2 wt. % by using a masterbatch resin containing 40 wt. % of aluminum paste and 1.0 wt. % of mineral spirits, one part by weight of the masterbatch resin is blended with 19 parts by weight of the main resin. Since part of the mineral spirits evaporates during molding, the final content of the mineral spirits is less than 0.05 wt. %. The aluminum powder includes microflakes produced from aluminum foil which is crushed by a ball mill or a stamp mill, in addition to typical aluminum

powder manufactured by atomization, dropping on a rotary disc or evaporation from melted aluminum. Since aluminum powder is unstable, it is stabilized by a known treatment.

A suitable content of the light-shielding material is 0.1 to 30 wt. % in total in order to ensure qualities as goods, photographic properties, moldability and economical view point of the molded article for photographic photosensitive materials of the invention, but it varies according to light-shielding ability. In the case of carbon black and aluminum powder excellent in light-shielding ability, a suitable content is 0.05 to 20 wt. %, preferably 0.1 to 10 wt. %, particularly preferably 0.2 to 7 wt. % in total. When the content is less than 0.01 wt. %, unless the thickness of the molded article is thickened, fogging occurs due to insufficient light-shielding ability. The thickening of the molded article results in the retardation of molding speed due to lengthening cooling time, and the cost increases by the increase of resin. When the content exceeds 30 wt. %, dispersibility becomes worse to generate microgrits (lumps) which induce pressure marks and abrasion on photographic photosensitive materials. Moreover, a water content of the molded article increases by the increase of water adsorbed on carbon black, and adversely affects photographic properties, such as fogging, sensitivity deviation and abnormal coloring, upon photographic photosensitive materials. Furthermore, moldability of the molded article is degraded to induce the occurrence of foaming, silver streaks, pinholes, short shot or the like, and physical strength decreases.

It is preferable to coat the surface of a light-shielding material, preferably carbon black, aluminum powder, inorganic pigment having a refraction index of not less than 1.50, inorganic pigment having a specific gravity of not less than 3.4 or inorganic pigment having an oil absorption value of not less than 50 ml/100 g, by surface-coating material, in order to improve the dispersibility into resin and the resin fluidity, to prevent the generation of volatile substances harmful to photographic properties, to decrease hygroscopicity, to prevent fouling of die lip, and the like.

Representative coating by the surface-coating material are as follows:

(1) Using a coupling agent:

Coated with a coupling agent containing azidosilane compound (disclosed in Japanese Patent KOKAI No. 62-32125).

Coated with a silane coupling agent.

Coated with a titanate coupling agent.

(2) Coated by depositing silica followed by depositing by alumina.

(3) Coated with higher fatty acid metal salt, such as zinc stearate, magnesium stearate or calcium stearate.

(4) Coated with surfactant, such as sodium stearate, potassium stearate or hydroxyethylene dodecylamine.

(5) Coated by reacting barium sulfide aqueous solution with sulfuric acid aqueous solution in the presence of an excess amount of barium ion to produce barium sulfate having a mean particle size of 0.1 to 2.5 μm , adding alkaline silicic acid solution thereto to deposit barium silicate on the surface of the barium sulfate, and depositing hydrous silica on the surface of the barium sulfate produced by the decomposition of the barium silicate by adding mineral acid to the slurry.

(6) Coated with a composition consisting of one or more of the oxides selected from hydrated oxides of metal, such as titanium, aluminum, cerium, zinc, iron, cobalt or silicon, and oxides of metal, such as titanium, aluminum, cerium, zinc, iron, cobalt or silicon.

(7) Coated with a polymer having one or more reactive groups selected from aziridine group, oxiazoline group and N-hydroxyalkylamide group.

(8) Coated with polyoxyalkylene amine compound.

(9) Coated with cerium iron, selected acid amion and alumina.

(10) Coated with alkoxy titanium derivative having α -hydroxycarboxylic acid residue as substituent.

(11) Coated with polytetrafluoroethylene.

(12) Coated with polydimethylsiloxane or modified silicone.

(13) Coated with phosphate ester compound.

(14) Coated with divalent to tetravalent alcohol.

(15) Coated with olefin wax, such as polyethylene wax or polypropylene wax.

(16) Coated with hydrous aluminum oxide.

(17) Coated with silica of zinc compound consisting of zinc chloride, zinc hydroxide, zinc oxide; zinc sulfate, zinc nitrate, zinc acetate or zinc citrate of a combination thereof.

(18) Coated with polyhydroxy saturated hydrocarbon. Others.

A suitable coating amount is 0.001 to 5 wt. %, preferably 0.01 to 3 wt. %, particularly preferably 0.05 to 1.5 wt. %, against light-shielding material.

The thermoplastic resin composition of the invention can be blend with lubricant. By blending lubricant, various blending effects are exercised, such as the improvement in extruding ability, injection moldability and slipping character, the reduction of the delivery torque of photographic film, prevention of static electrification, and the like. Examples of lubricants are as follows:

5

Silicone lubricants:

dimethylpolysiloxanes, etc. (Sinetsu Chemical Co., Ltd., Toray Silicone Co., Ltd.), etc.

10 Oleic acid amide lubricants:

"ARMOSLIP-CP" (Lion Akzo Co., Ltd.), "NEWTRON" and "NEWTRON E-18" (Nippon Fine Chemical Co., Ltd.), "AMIDE-O" (Nitto Kagaku K.K.), "DIAMID O-200" and "DIAMID G-200" (Nippon Kasei Chemical Co., Ltd.), "ALFLOW E-10" (Nippon Oil and Fats Co., Ltd.), etc.

15

Erucic acid amide lubricants:

"ALFLOW P-10" (Nippon Oil and Fats Co., Ltd.), etc.

20 Stearic acid amide lubricants:

"ALFLOW S-10" (Nippon Oil and Fats Co., Ltd.), "NEWTRON 2" (Nippon Fine Chemical Co., Ltd.), "DIAMID 200" (Nippon Kasei Chemical Co., Ltd.), etc.

25 Bis fatty acid amide lubricants:

"BISAMIDE" (Nitto Kagaku K.K.), "DIAMID-200 BIS" (Nippon Kasei Chemical Co., Ltd.), "ARMOWAX-EBS" (Lion Akzo Co., Ltd.), etc.

30 Alkylamine lubricants:

"ELECTROSTRIPPER TS-2" (Kao Corp.), etc.

Hydrocarbon lubricants:

35 liquid paraffin, natural paraffin, microwax, synthetic paraffin, polyethylene wax, polypropylene wax, chlorinated hydrocarbon, fluorocarbon, etc.

Fatty acid lubricants:

40 higher fatty acids preferably more than C₁₂, hydroxy fatty acids, etc.

Ester lubricants:

45 fatty acid lower alcohol esters, fatty acid polyol esters, fatty acid polyglycol esters, fatty acid fatty alcohol esters, etc.

Alcohol lubricants:

polyols, polyglycols, polyglycerols, etc.

50

Metallic soap:

metal salts such as Li, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Zn, Cd, Al, Sn, Pb salts of higher fatty acids such as lauric acid, stearic acid, ricinoleic acid, 2-ethylhexoic acid, naphthenic acid, oleic acid, etc.

55 As the preferable lubricant next to fatty amide lubricant, there is silicone lubricant. Although the silicone lubricant is expensive, it is the most suitable as the lubricant added to the heat sealing layer of a light-shielding bag for photographic photosensitive materials requiring complete light-shielding ability. Particularly, as a countermeasure to the degradation of heat sealability of a packaging material composed of a

thermoplastic resin composition by blending lubricant, when the following silicone lubricant is blended into the heat sealing layer or the inner or outer surface layer containing not less than 5 wt. %, preferably not less than 20 wt. %, particularly preferably not less than 50 wt. %, of ethylene copolymer resin (ethylene- α -olefin resin which is excellent in sealability with other materials, hot tack properties, heat seal strength and physical strength is the most preferable) of a light-shielding bag, it exercises excellent properties which conventional packaging material for photographic photosensitive materials does not have. Furthermore, when silicone lubricant is blended, haze increases, and light-shielding ability is improved by 10 % or more. Traveling ability of photographic film is improved 10 reduce winding torque by blending into photographic film cartridge body, spool, film unit with lens or the like.

Suitable silicone oils are those having modified siloxane bond, such as dimethylpolysiloxanes and modifications thereof in various grade (Shin-Etsu Silicone, Toray Silicone), polymethylphenylsiloxane, olefin-modified silicone, amide-modified silicone, amino-modified silicone, polyether-modified silicone modified with polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, etc., olefin/polyether-modified silicone, epoxy-modified silicone, alcohol modified silicone, etc. Among them, preferred ones are olefin-modified silicone, amide-modified silicone, polyether-modified silicone, olefin/polyether-modified silicone polydialkylsiloxane preferably having a number of carbon atoms of 1-4 and the like, because of excellent in the improvement in light-shielding ability, sliding ability and moldability in the case of injection molding articles for photographic film. Particularly, in the case that the packaging material for photographic photosensitive materials is a single layer or multilayer film, the silicone oil improves friction coefficient of the film in a heated condition, decreases sliding resistance generated during hot plate sealing in an automatic packaging machine and prevents the occurrence of wrinkling. Thereby, the silicone oil provides a basis of producing a film which has a beautiful appearance, a high sealability, and adhesion to an article to be packaged without sagging. It prevents the degradation of gloss by sliding to form a fine sealed portion. In the case of using silicone oil, friction coefficient at high temperature can be not more than 1.4 for sliding heat seal.

The above silicone oil has preferably a viscosity at ordinary temperature of 1,000 to 100,000 centistokes, more preferably 5,000 to 30,000 centistokes, particularly preferably 7,000 to 20,000 centistokes, taking handling, cost, no adverse affect upon photographic photosensitive materials and the like into consideration. A suitable blending amount is 0.01 to 5 wt. %, preferably 0.03 to 3 wt. %, particularly preferably 0.05 to 1.5 wt. %, although it varies according to the kind and the object of use.

The silicone lubricant may be a single kind, a combination of two or more kinds or a combination with other lubricant or plasticizer. Combinations of the above silicone lubricant and the aforementioned various fatty acid amide lubricant, i.e. oleic acid amide lubricants, erucic acid amide lubricants, stearic acid amide lubricants and bis fatty acid amide lubricants are preferable.

Effects of blending silicone oil are as follows. Silicone oil improves the dispersibility of resin, decreases motor load of screw and prevents the occurrence of melt fracture. Slipping character can be ensured sufficiently without blending fatty acid amide which tends to bleed out to generate white powder. A fine sealed portion can be formed by decreasing the friction coefficient of a molded article in heated conditions, improving, automatic bag-making ability, and preventing the occurrence of wrinkling at the time of heat sealing and the reduction of gloss by sliding. When light-shielding material is combined, light-shielding ability can be improved synergistically, and light-shielding ability can be ensured, even though the blending amount of light-shielding material which degrades properties to decreased.

In general, halogen compound, such as aluminum halide, is used as polymerization catalyst for producing thermoplastic resin, e.g. ethylene- α -olefin copolymer resin. It was found that halogen compounds contained in thermoplastic resin as residue of the polymerization catalyst or impurities of additives adversely affect photographic properties, such as the occurrence of fogging, abnormal sensitivity or abnormal tone. The adverse affect upon photographic properties such as fogging can be removed by blending a higher fatty acid metal salt (metallic soap). The higher fatty acid is lauric acid, stearic acid, ricinoleic acid, naphthenic acid, oleic acid, erucic acid, palmitic acid, behenic acid or the like, and the salt of metal is Li, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Zn, Cd, Sn, Pb or the like. Preferable higher fatty acid metal salts are zinc stearate, magnesium stearate, calcium stearate and the like. A suitable blending amount is 0.001 to 10 wt. %, preferably 0.005 to 5 wt. %, particularly preferably 0.01 to 3 wt. %. For example, when a L-LDPE resin film containing 3 wt. % of carbon black and 1.5 wt. % of zinc stearate was contacted with color photographic paper at 50°C under 80 % RH for 5 days followed by development, the concentration of fogging was decreased from 0.12 to 0.02. Moreover, it improved the dispersibility of carbon black which has a great light-shielding ability but tends to agglomerate to form lumps, and the generation of lumps was decreased to less than 1/10.

As to the blending amount of the lubricant in the thermoplastic resin composition, in the case of fatty acid amide lubricant having a great lubricating ability and being liable to bleed out, a suitable blending

amount is 0.01 to 1 wt. %. In the case of the aforementioned hydrocarbon lubricant, fatty acid lubricant, ester lubricant and alcohol lubricant, a suitable blending amount is 0.01 to 10 wt. %, preferably 0.05 to 6 wt. %, particularly preferably 0.1 to 3 wt. %.

The thermoplastic resin composition of the invention can be blended with waterproofing substance. By blending waterproofing substance, adhesion of dew onto packaging material can be prevented, and transparency of clear packaging materials (e.g. clear container for photographic film cartridge, assembly package of 35 mm photographic films, pillow-type film package of photographic film unit with lens, shrink package) can be ensured so as to observe the photographic photosensitive materials from the outside of the packaging material under fine conditions.

The waterproofing agent includes diglycerine monostearate ester, polyglycerine monopalmitate ester, sorbitan monolaurate ester, sorbitan monoerucate, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid ester, stearic acid monoglyceride, palmitate monoglyceride, oleate monoglyceride, laurate monoglyceride, polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ether, sorbitan sesquipalmitate, diglycerine sesquioleate, sorbitol fatty acid ester, sorbitol fatty acid dibasic acid ester, diglycerine fatty acid dibasic acid ester, glycerine fatty acid dibasic acid ester, sorbitan fatty acid dibasic acid ester, sorbitan palmitate, sorbitan stearate, sorbitan palmitate propylene oxide 3 moles adduct, sorbitan palmitate propylene oxide 2 moles adduct, sorbitol stearate, sorbitol stearate ethylene oxide 3 moles adduct, diglycerine palmitate, glycerine palmitate, glycerine palmitate ethylene oxide 2 moles adduct, etc.

A suitable blending amount of the waterproofing substance is 0.01 to 3 wt. %, preferably 0.05 to 2 wt. %, more preferably 0.1 to 1.5 wt. %, particularly preferably 0.15 to 1 wt. %. When the blending amount is less than 0.01 wt. %, antifog effect is insufficient. The effect of inhibiting the deposition in a form of white powder of additives liable to bleed out, such as lubricant and antioxidant is also insufficient. When the blending amount exceeds 3 wt. %, although the antifog effect is sufficiently exercised, the effect increased by increasing the blending amount is little. Moreover, the surface of the molded article becomes greasiness, and dust is liable to adhere. When dust adheres on a photographic film, uneven developing rate trouble occurs.

The thermoplastic resin composition of the invention may be blended with surfactant or conductive material in order to prevent the generation of static mark troubles caused by static electrification.

As the surfactant, there are nonionic surfactants (representative component: polyoxyethylene glycols), anionic surfactants (representative component: polyoxyethylene glycols), cationic surfactants (representative component: quaternary ammonium salt) and amphoretic surfactants. As the conductive material, there are alkylamine derivatives, fatty acid derivatives, various lubricants, carbon black, graphite, pigments for coating metal surface, metal powders, metal flakes, carbon fiber, metal fibers, and whiskers (potassium titanate, aluminum nitride, alumina).

Examples of the surfactant are shown below.

Nonionic surfactants (representative component;

polyoxyethylene glycol compound):

Polyethyleneglycol fatty acid ester, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid ester, polyoxyethylene fatty alcohol ester, polyoxyethylene glycerine fatty acid ester, polyoxyethylene fatty amine, sorbitan monofatty acid ester, fatty acid pentaerythritol, fatty alcohol-ethylene oxide adduct, fatty acid-ethylene oxide adduct, fatty amino acid or fatty amide-ethylene oxide adduct, alkyl phenol-ethylene oxide adduct, alkyl naphthol-ethylene oxide adduct, partial fatty ester of polyol-ethylene oxide adduct, various other nonionic antioxidants disclosed in Japanese Patent KOKOKU No. 63-26697, etc.

Anionic surfactants (representative component;

polyoxyethylene glycol compound):

Sodium salt of ricinoleic acid sulfate ester, various fatty acid metal salts, sodium salt of ricinoleate ester sulfate ester, sulfated oleic acid ethylaniline, sulfate ester salt of olefin, sodium salt of oleil alcohol sulfate ester, alkyl sulfate ester salt, fatty acid ethyl sulfonic acid salt, alkyl sulfonic acid salt, alkyl naphthalene sulfonic acid salt, alkyl benzene sulfonic acid salt, succinic acid ester sulfonic acid salt, phosphate ester salt, etc.

Cationic surfactants (representative component; quaternary ammonium salt):

Primary amine salts, tertiary amino salts, quaternary ammonium salts, pyridine derivatives,

Amphoretic surfactants:

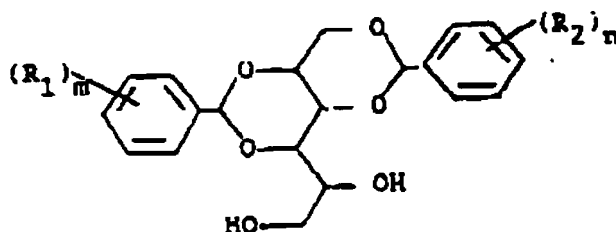
Carboxylic acid derivatives, imidazoline derivatives, betaine derivatives.

A suitable blending amount of the surfactant is 0.01 to 5 wt. %, preferably 0.01 to 3 wt. %, particularly preferably 0.03 to 2 wt. %, of the thermoplastic resin composition. A suitable blending amount of the conductive material is 0.1 to 40 wt. %, preferably 0.3 to 30 wt. %, particularly preferably 0.5 to 20 wt. %. When the blending amount is less than the above lower limit, the generation of static marks cannot be removed. On the other hand, when the blending amount is more than the upper limit, the blending effect does not increase by the excess amount.

The thermoplastic resin composition of the invention may be blended with nucleating agent. Particularly, the blending effect is greatly exercised on the aforementioned crystalline thermoplastic resin. By blending nucleating agent various effects are exercised, such as the improvement of crystallization rate, shortening of molding cycle, decrease of molding troubles, the improvement in rigidity, the improvement in transparency, resistance to deformation, the improvement in physical strength, etc.

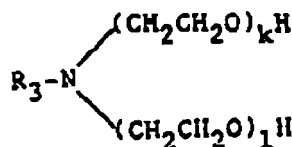
As the nucleating agent, there are organic nucleating agents and inorganic nucleating agents.

The organic nucleating agent includes carboxylic acids, dicarboxylic acids, their salts and anhydrides, salts and esters of aromatic sulfonic acids, aromatic phosphonic acids, aromatic phosphoric acids, alkyl alcohols having a number of carbon atoms of 8 to 30, condensation products of a polyhydric alcohol and an aldehyde, and alkylamines. Examples are aluminum p-t-butylbenzoate, 1,3,2,4-dibenzylidenesorbitol, the di-substituted benzylidene-sorbitol represented by the following formula;



In the formula, R_1 and R_2 indicate an alkyl group or an alkoxy group having a number of carbon atoms of 1 to 8 or a halogen, and m and n are 0 to 3 and $m+n \geq 1$.

metal salts, such as calcium salt and magnesium salt, of stearyl lactic acid, the compounds, such as N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-stearylamine, represented by the following formula;



In the formula, R_3 indicates an alkyl group having a number of carbon atoms of 8 to 30, and k and l are 0 to 10 and $k+l \geq 1$.

metal salts such as lithium salt, sodium salt, potassium salt, calcium salt and magnesium salt, of 1,2-dihydroxystearic acid, stearyl alcohol, lauryl alcohol, sodium benzoate, benzoic acid, and sebacic acid.

Among the organic nucleating agent, sorbitol compound is excellent in a great crystallization-accelerating effect, rare adverse affect on photographic properties, the decrease of molding troubles, the shortening of molding cycle and the improvement in rigidity and in appearance.

Examples of the sorbitol compound are as follows:

di-(o-methylbenzylidene)sorbitol

o-methylbenzylidene-p-methylbenzylidene sorbitol

di-(m-methylbenzylidene)sorbitol

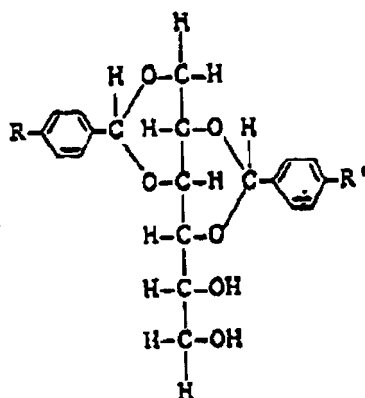
m-methylbenzylidene-o-methylbenzylidene sorbitol

di-(p-methylbenzylidene)sorbitol

m-methylbenzylidene-p-methylbenzylidene sorbitol

- 1•3-heptylidenesorbitol
 1•3,2•4-diheptylidenesorbitol
 1•3,2•4-di(3-nonyl-3-pentenylidene)sorbitol
 1•3-cyclohexanecarbylidenesorbitol
 5 1•3,2•4-dicyclohexanecarbylidenesorbitol
 1•3,2•4-di(p-methylcyclohexanecarbylidene)sorbitol
 Aromatic hydrocarbon groups or derivatives thereof 1•3-benzylidenesorbitol
 1•3,2•4-dibenzylidene-D-sorbitol
 1•3,2•4-di(m-methylbenzylidene)sorbitol
 10 1•3,2•4-di(p-methylbenzylidene)sorbitol
 1•3,2•4-di(p-hexylbenzylidene)sorbitol
 1•3,2•4-di(1-naphthalenecarbylidene)sorbitol
 1•3,2•4-di(phenylaceylidene)sorbitol
 1•3•2•4-di(methylbenzyliden)sorbitol
 15 1•3•2•4-di(ethylbenzylidene)sorbitol
 1•3•2•4-di(propylbenzylidene)sorbitol
 1•3•2•4-di(methoxybenzylidene)sorbitol
 1•3•2•4-di(ethoxybenzylidene)sorbitol
 1•3•2•4-di(p-methylbenzylidene)sorbitol
 20 1•3•2•4-di(p-chlobenzylidene)sorbitol
 1•3•2•4-di(p-methoxybenzylidene)sorbitol
 1•3•2•4-di(alkilbenzylidene)sorbitol
 1•3•2•4-di(methylbenzylidene)sorbitol
 aluminumbenzoate, etc.
- 25 A suitable blending amount of organic nucleating agent is 0.005 to 5 wt. %, preferably 0.01 to 3 wt. %, more preferably 0.03 to 2 wt. %, the most preferably 0.05 to 1 wt. %. A suitable blending amount of sorbitol organic nucleating agent is 0.01 to 5 wt. %, preferably 0.01 to 3 wt. %, more preferably 0.03 to 2 wt. %, the most preferably 0.05 to 1 wt. %. When the blending amount is less than 0.01 wt. %, the blending effect is insufficient. When the blending amount exceeds 5 wt. %, the blending effect increased by the excess
 30 amount is little. Moreover, bleeding out occurs, and deposition at the mold outlet of a film molding machine occurs to generate streak trouble.
- Organic nucleating agent, particularly sorbitol compounds, is vulky, having a bulk specific gravity of 0.1 ± 0.02, and tends to fly away, and according, it is preferable to combine a fatty acid metal salt because of improving dispersibility, blending effect and decreasing bleeding out, as well as preventing fly away.
 35 Preferable fatty acid metal salts have number of carbon atoms of not less than 8. A suitable content of the fatty acid metal salt in the molded article is 0.01 to 5 wt. %, preferably 0.03 to 3 wt. %, particularly preferably 0.05 to 1.5 wt. %. The fatty acid metal salt also improves the dispersibility of light-shielding material and moldability. Moreover, photographic properties are improved by rendering halides harmless by neutralization which adversely affect photographic properties.
- 40 Inorganic nucleating agent includes an alkali metal hydroxide, such as lithium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide, an alkali metal oxide, such as sodium oxide, an alkali metal carbonate, such as lithium carbonate, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, sodium hydrogencarbonate and potassium hydrogencarbonate, an alkaline earth hydroxide, such as calcium hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide and barium hydroxide, an alkaline earth oxide, such as calcium oxide, and an alkaline earth carbonate,
 45 such as calcium carbonate.
- The nucleating agent is not limited to the above compounds, and any known nucleating agent may be employed. Moreover, two or more nucleating agents may be used simultaneously. A suitable blending amount of inorganic nucleating agent is 0.01 to 10 wt. %, preferably 0.03 to 7 wt. %, particularly preferably 0.05 to 5 wt. %.
- 50 Preferable nucleating agents are organic nucleating agent of dibenzylidenesorbitol compounds, and the di-substituted benzylidenesorbitol compositions described below are particularly preferable for the polyolefin resins, preferably homopolypropylene resin; propylene- α -olefin block copolymer resin, propylene- α -olefin random copolymer resin, homopolyethylene resin having a density of not less than 0.910 g/cm³ and ethylene- α -olefin copolymer resin having a density of not less than 0.870 g/cm³, which belong to the
 55 crystalline resin, in view of the improvement in Young's modulus, physical strength, rigidity and film molding speed, the decrease of molding troubles, and the improvement in foreign odor and bleeding out which are the defects of conventional organic nucleating agent.

The di-substituted benzylidenesorbitol composition contains solid powder of the dibenzylidenesorbitol derivative represented by the following general formula and the following higher fatty acid as the essential components, and the surface of the solid powder of the dibenzylidenesorbitol derivative is coated with the higher fatty acid.



In the formula, R and R' independently represent an atom or a group selected from chlorine atom, methyl group and ethyl group, preferably chlorine atom or methyl group.



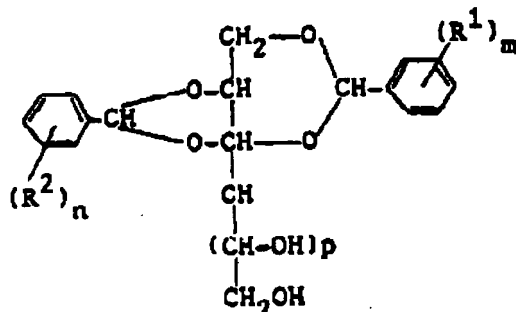
In the formula, n represents a number of 14 to 30, preferably 18 to 27, particularly preferably 20 to 25.

Preferable dibenzylidenesorbitol derivatives of the above general formula are 1,3,2,4-di(p-methylbenzylidene)sorbitol, 1,3,2,4-di(p-ethylbenzylidene)sorbitol, 1,3-p-methylbenzylidene-2,4-p-chlorobenzylidenesorbitol, 1,3-p-methylbenzylidene-2,4-p-ethylbenzylidenesorbitol, 1,3-p-chlorobenzylidene-2,4-p-methylbenzylidenesorbitol and the like. Particularly preferable dibenzylidenesorbitol derivatives are 1,3,2,4-di(p-methylbenzylidene)sorbitol, 1,3-p-methylbenzylidene-2,4-p-chlorobenzylidene sorbitol and 1,3-p-chlorobenzylidene-2,4-p-methylbenzylidenesorbitol.

Preferable higher fatty acids are behenic acid, stearic acid and palmitic acid. Behenic acid is the most preferable, and stearic acid is in the second place.

Representative examples preferable as the packaging material containing organic nucleating agent for photographic photosensitive materials are described below:

(1) Packaging materials containing 0.01 to 5 wt. %, preferably 0.03 to 3 wt. % of the organic nucleating agent composed of a diacetal composition which is a mixture of the compounds represented by the following general formula:



In the formula, p represents 0 or 1.

The mixture satisfies the irrequality of $Z = A/(A + B + C)$ wherein $0.3 \leq Z \leq 0.8$ (weight base).

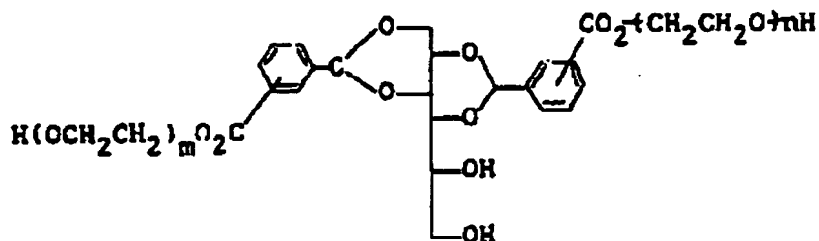
A represents a compound of the general formula wherein R¹ is methyl group R² is hydrogen atom, and m is 2 or 3 and/or a compound of the general formula wherein R¹ is hydrogen atom, R² is methyl

group and n is 2 or 3.

B represents a compound of the general formula wherein R¹ and R² are hydrogen atom.

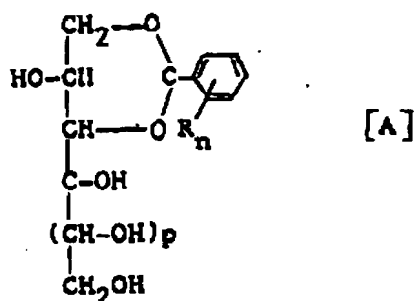
C represents a compound of the general formula wherein R¹ and R² are methyl group, and m and n are the same number of 2 or 3.

(2) Packaging material containing 0.01 to 5 wt. % of the organic nucleating agent composed of a sorbitol derivative represented by the following general formula:

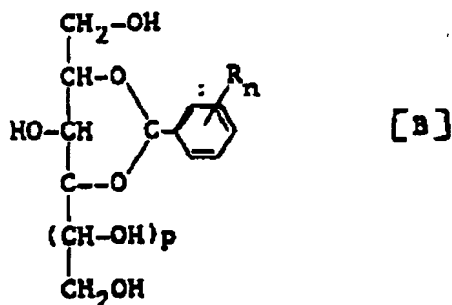


In the formula, m and n are identical with or different from each other and represent an integral number of 1-10.

(3) Packaging materials containing 0.01 to 5 wt. % of the organic nucleating agent composed of a monoacetal represented by the general formula [A] or [B] or a mixture thereof

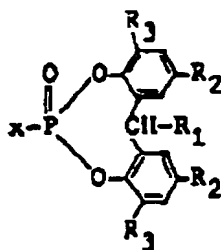


In the formula, R represents -COOR¹ or -CONR²R³. R¹ represents alcohol residue, and R² and R³ are identical with or different from each other, and represents hydrogen atom or amine residue. n represents 1-3, and p is 0 or 1.



In the formula, R, n and p are as explained in the above general formula [A].

(4) Packaging materials containing 0.01 to 5 wt. % of the organic nucleating agent composed of a sorbitol derivative represented by the following general formula



In the formula, R_1 represents hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having a number of carbon atoms of 1-4, R_2 and R_3 represents hydrogen atom, an alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl or alalkyl group having a number of carbon atoms of 1-12, respectively, and X represents $-OH$ or $-O^-NH_4^+$.

(9) Packaging materials composed of 100 parts by weight of crystalline resin and 0.01 to 5 parts by weight of an eutetic crystal compound of a carboxylic acid having a number of carbon atoms of 3 or more and a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compound having amino group or hydroxyl group at α -position.

(10) Packaging materials composed of 100 parts by weight of crystalline resin and 0.01 to 5 wt. % of an alicyclic carboxylic amide compound of divalent or more aliphatic amine.

The particle size of the solid powder of the dibenzylidene sorbitol derivative is not particularly limited, but a particle size distribution of 30 to 100 mesh is preferred.

Preferable organic nucleating agent composition contains 95 to 50 parts by weight, preferably 90 to 50 parts by weight, of the dibenzylidenesorbitol and 5 to 50 parts by weight, preferably 10 to 50 parts by weight, of the higher fatty acid so that the total of both components is 100 parts by weight.

The di-substituted dibenzylidenesorbitol can be prepared by adding the solid powder of the dibenzylidenesorbitol derivative to an aqueous emulsion containing the higher fatty acid in the above ratio, stirring to form a coating layer of the higher fatty acid on the surface of the solid powder of the dibenzylidenesorbitol derivative, filtering out the dibenzylidenesorbitol derivative powder coated with the higher fatty acid, washing followed by drying. The above aqueous emulsion of the higher fatty acid is prepared by dispersing an organic solvent solution of the higher fatty acid in a concentration of 5 to 50 wt. %, preferably 10 to 50 wt. % into water together with a small amount, such as 1 to 10 parts by weight, preferably 2 to 5 parts by weight, of surfactant. The presence of the higher fatty acid coating formed on the surface of the solid powder of the dibenzylidene sorbitol derivative can be confirmed by coloring the coating using a dye and then observing.

The polyolefin resin, to which the di-substituted benzylidenesorbitol composition is blended as and additive in order to improve physical strength and to decrease bleeding out and odor, includes homopolymers and copolymers of aliphatic monoolefin having a number of carbon atoms of 2 to 6, such as homopolypropylene resin, low density homopolyethylene resin, high density homopolyethylene resin, linear polyethylene (ethylene- α -olefin copolymer) resin, ethylene-propylene copolymer resin and the like, having a number average molecular weight of 10,000 to 1,000,000, preferably 15,000 to 800,000, more preferably 20,000 to 600,000, particularly preferably 30,000 to 400,000. The blending effects of the organic nucleating agent are especially exercised on the polyolefin resin having a high crystallinity, not less than 50 %, preferably not less than 70 %, more preferably not less than 80 %, particularly preferably not less than 90 %. A suitable molecular weight distribution (weight average molecular weight/number average molecular weight) is 2 to 20, preferably 3 to 15, more preferably 3.5 to 12, particularly preferably 4 to 8, determined by the molecular weight obtained by the GPC method.

A suitable blending amount of the di-substituted benzylidenesorbitol component is 0.005 to 5 parts by weight, preferably 0.01 to 3 parts by weight, per 100 parts by weight of the polyolefin resin.

The di-substituted benzylidenesorbitol composition can be blended into the polyolefin resin by an arbitrary known blending means, and the blend prepared in a high concentration can be used as a masterbatch resin.

In the di-substituted benzylidenesorbitol composition, it is important that the surface of the solid particles of the dibenzylidenesorbitol derivative is coated with the higher fatty acid, and the aforementioned effects cannot be obtained by mere blending of the dibenzylidene sorbitol derivative and the higher fatty acid.

Moreover, in order to obtain the aforementioned effects, a heat history of not less than 180 °C, preferably not less than 190 °C, particularly preferably not less than 200 °C is necessary. The heat history is sufficient by once. For example, the polyolefin resin composition is blended with 0.01 to 2 wt. % of the

above di-substituted benzylidenesorbitol composition, and pelletized with heating at a temperature not less than 180°C, preferably not less than 190°C, particularly preferably not less than 200°C. The pellets are used for molding a light-shielding polyolefin resin film or the like. Even when the molding resin temperature is less than 180°C, the aforementioned effects are obtained, by rendering the molding resin temperature not less than 180°C (i.e. twice heat history of not less than 180°C), the molded light-shielding polyolefin resin film is very excellent in physical properties and rigidity, has a high surface gloss and rare occurrence of wrinkling and streaks.

In order to exhibit the blending effect of nucleating agent at the maximum, it is preferable to apply to the polyethylene resin having a molecular weight distribution (weight average molecular weight/number average molecular weight) of 1.5 to 12, preferably 2 to 10, particularly preferably 2.5 to 7.

The di-substituted benzylidenesorbitol composition exhibits various advantages compared with conventional organic nucleating agent, such as not degrading various properties, such as physical strength, bleeding out problem and rigidity, but occasionally improving the properties, being excellent in odorless property, resistance to wrinkling and streaks, the improvement in film moldability, film forming speed and the decrease of molding trouble, by blending the polyolefin resin composition. That is, light-shielding molded articles for photographic photosensitive materials excellent in physical strength, rare bleeding out, odorless property, film moldability and wear resistance can be provided by blending the polyolefin resin composition of the invention with the di-substituted benzylidenesorbitol composition.

Although the reason why the di-substituted benzylidenesorbitol composition exhibits the above excellent effects is not clear, it can be considered that benzaldehyde, which is a raw material of conventional dibenzylidenesorbitol, and benzaldehyde derivatives such as a p-substituted benzaldehyde, which are a raw material of the dibenzylidene sorbitol derivative of the invention, have odor, and a trace amount thereof unavoidably remains in dibenzylidenesorbitol or its derivative after purification to cause foreign odor of the light-shielding polyolefin resin, and that a small amount of dibenzylidenesorbitol or its derivative is decomposed during molding the light-shielding polyolefin resin film to cause foreign odor. By satisfying the requirement or using the solid particles of the dibenzylidenesorbitol derivative of the aforementioned formula and coating them with the higher fatty acid of the aforementioned formula, the di-substituted benzylidenesorbitol composition exhibits the effect of sharply decreasing the foreign odor of the molded articles of the invention and the effect of improving the aforementioned various properties, such as rigidity and physical strength.

Various organic nucleating agent may be used as a nucleating agent or a combination of two or more organic nucleating agent. The surface of organic and/or inorganic nucleating agent may be coated with various lubricant, such as fatty acid, fatty acid compound or silicone, coupling agent, plasticizer, dispersing agent such as surfactant, wetting agent or the like.

A suitable blending amount of nucleating agent is 0.005 to 5 wt. %, preferably 0.01 to 3 wt. %, more preferably 0.03 to 2 wt. %, particularly preferably 0.05 to 1 wt. % in total. When the blending amount is less than 0.005 wt. %, the blending effects is insufficient. When the blending amount exceeds 5 wt. %, the effect of the excess amount of the nucleating agent is minor. According to the kind of the nucleating agent, it adversely affects photographic photosensitive materials, generates noxious odor, adheres to mold, bleeds out, decreases dropping strength, or the like.

As the method of blending the nucleating agent, there are the compound method, the dry blending method, the masterbatch method, and the like, and the masterbatch method is preferred. It is preferable to blend at the time of producing coloring masterbatch, in view of cost and workability. Since the nucleating agent is bulky and tends to fly away, to blend a small amount of dispersing agent or wetting agent is preferred. Suitable dispersing agents include various lubricants, various low molecular weight polyolefin resins having a number average molecular weight of 500 to 10,000, various waxes, various carboxylic acid anhydrides, various higher fatty acids, etc., and lubricants such as various fatty acid metal salts, various silicones and oleic amide are particularly preferred. As the wetting agent, plasticizers such DOP and DHP can be used.

It is also preferred to prevent the bleeding out by coating or blending a fatty acid or a fatty acid compound, such as a higher fatty acid, a fatty acid amide or a fatty acid metal salt onto or with the organic nucleating agent. Furthermore, the blending effect of the nucleating agent is improved by using in a form of pellets formed by blending with a polyolefin resin having a heat history at not less than 180°C, preferably not less than 190°C, particularly preferably not less than 200°C. By blending these additives, physical strength is improved, white powder generation caused by abrasion can be decreased by increasing rigidity, and white powder generation caused by crystallization or bleeding out of the organic nucleating agent can also be decreased. Moreover, uncomfortable odor of the organic nucleating agent is prevented, and antistatic ability and antiblocking ability are improved. In this case, it is preferable to blend at least one of

the aforementioned various antioxidant radical scavenger, and oxidation inhibition synergist, such as citric acid and phosphoric acid, in order to prevent the degradation, oxidative decomposition and coloring of the above various dispersing agent and various thermoplastic resin.

By blending nucleating agent, various effects can be obtained. For example, when 0.1 part by weight of a nucleating agent of p-t-butylbenzoate is added to 100 parts by weight of a crystalline resin of propylene-ethylene random copolymer resin, haze can be lowered from 40 % to 21 %. By blending 0.2 part by weight, haze can further be lowered to 12 %. Tensile yielding stress can be improved, for example from 380 kg/cm² to 420 kg/cm² by blending 0.1 part by weight. However, even when a more amount is added, the tensile yielding stress is not further improved. Bending elastic modulus can be improved, for example, by 500 kg/cm² to 600 kg/cm² by blending 0.1 part by weight, but it does not further improved by blending a more amount.

In order to exhibit the blending effect sufficiently, the resin temperature of the crystalline resin, preferably polyolefin resin, is made not less than 170°C, preferably not less than 185°C, particularly preferably not less than 195°C at the time of kneading (imparting heat history). It is preferable to add the heat history of not less than 170°C once or more, preferably twice or more (at the time of pelletizing and molding).

It is preferable to add the heat history together with at least one kind of antioxidant and/or radical scavenger.

When the aforementioned organic nucleating agent or inorganic nucleating agent is combined with various fatty acid metal salt, various effects are exercised, such as the improvement in dispersibility, the neutralization of halogen compounds which adversely affect photographic properties, the increase of blending effects and the decrease of bleeding out. A suitable blending amount of the fatty acid metal salt (preferably the salt of the fatty acid of C₈ or more) is 0.01 to 2 wt. %, preferably 0.03 to 1 wt. %, particularly preferably 0.05 to 0.5 wt. %.

The thermoplastic resin composition of the invention may be blended with the following plasticizer in order to improve uniform dispersion of the nucleating agent and the light-shielding material.

(1) Phthalic acid plasticizer

dibutyl phthalate, diheptyl phthalate, dioctyl phthalate, diisodecyl phthalate, butyl lauryl phthalate, ditridecyl phthalate, butyl benzyl phthalate, butyl phthalyl butyl glycolate, etc.

(2) Phosphoric acid plasticizer

tricresyl phosphate, trioctyl phosphate, etc.

(3) Fatty acid plasticizer

tri-n-butyl citrate, dioctyl adipate, dioctyl azelate, dioctyl sebacate, methyl acetyl ricinoleate, etc.

(4) Epoxy plasticizer

alkyl epoxy stearate, 4,5-epoxytetrahydrodiisodecyl phthalate, etc.

(5) Other plasticizer

chlorinated paraffin, polyester, sucrose octacetate, etc.

A suitable blending amount of the plasticizer is 0.01 to 10 wt. %, preferably 0.05 to 7 wt. %, particularly preferably 0.1 to 5 wt. %. When the blending amount is less than 0.01 wt. %, the blending effects of the improvement in the uniform dispersibility of light-shielding material and in the blocking adhesion is insufficient. When the blending amount exceeds 10 wt. %, screw slip occurs in an extruder resulting in the variation of ejected resin amount.

The thermoplastic resin composition may be blended with deodorant.

As the deodorant, there are organic carboxylic acids, mixtures of organic carboxylic acid and zinc compound, mixtures of organic carboxylic acid, zinc compound and aluminum compound, etc.

The organic carboxylic acids include aliphatic polycarboxylic acids, aromatic polycarboxylic acids, acidic polyester compounds which are reaction product of the aliphatic or aromatic polycarboxylic acid and polyol compound and has a carboxyl group at terminal(s), etc. As the aliphatic polycarboxylic acids, there are various di- or tri-carboxylic acids, such as oxalic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, adipic acid, fumaric acid, methylfumaric acid, maleic acid, methylmaleic acid, itaconic acid, acetylenic acid, malic acid, methylmalic acid, citric acid, isocitric acid, mesaconic acid, citraconic acid and their salts, and the like, and citric acid and fumaric acid and their salts are particularly preferred. As the aromatic polycarboxylic acids, there are phthalic acid, terephthalic acid, isophthalic acid, trimellitic acid pyromellitic acid, benzenehexatricarboxylic acid, naphthalene dicarboxylic acid, naphthalene tricarboxylic acid, naphthalene tetracarboxylic acid, azobenzene tetracarboxylic acid, and their anhydrides and the like, and benzene tricarboxylic acid and trimellitic acid are particularly preferred. As the acidic polyester compound having a carboxylic group at a terminal, there are polyesters having a terminal carboxyl group produce by the reaction of polycarboxylic acid such as phthalic acid with polyol such as ethylene glycol or diethylene glycol, acidic cellulose

derivatives modified with polycarboxylic acid, and the like.

The zinc compound combined with the organic carboxylic acid includes zinc oxide, inorganic zinc salts, such as zinc chloride, zinc sulfate, zinc phosphate and zinc carbonate, and organic zinc salts, such as zinc citrate and zinc fumarate. A suitable mixing ratio of organic carboxylic acid : zinc compound is 1 : 0.1-3 by weight ratio.

The aluminum compound combined with the organic carboxylic acid and the zinc compound includes aluminum sulfate and potassium alum, and a suitable mixing ratio of organic carboxylic acid zinc compound : aluminum compound is 1 : 0.1 : 0.1 to 1 : 3 : 3 by weight ratio.

As the other deodorants, there are ferrous compound and L-ascorbic acid, ferrous compound, L-ascorbic acid and alum, metal phthalocyanine, activated carbon fiber, metal porphyrins, aliphatic polycarboxylic acids (tricarboxylic acid, citric acid, oxalic acid, malonic acid, malic acid, succinic acid, etc.), compound based on an organic acid ("Daimushe", Dainichi Seika, etc.), activated carbon, natural organic materials extracted from plants (flavanols, organic polymers), polyphenol, cellulose acetate impregnated with glyoxal, oxycarboxylic acid compound and ferrous salt, oxycarboxylic acid having two or more intramolecular carboxyl groups and ferrous salt, L-ascorbic acid and ferrous salt, oxycarboxylic acid compound, L-ascorbic acid and ferrous salt, ascorbic acid, humic acid and iron salt, iron and vitamin C, iron compound, iron salt of inorganic acid, iron salt of organic acid, blend of iron oxide citrate, silicic acid, aluminum, calcium and potassium, cristobalite, alumina sodium silicate (zeolite), sulfates, chlorides, nitrates and acetates of Cu, Zn, Al, Fe, Ni, Sn, Pb, Ti, Mn, Co and Ag, and combination of them.

A suitable blending amount of the deodorant is 0.01 to 30 wt. %, preferably 0.05 to 20 wt. %, particularly preferably 0.1 to 10 wt. %.

The following additives may be added to the resin composition of the invention.

- (1) Plasticizer; phthalic acid esters, glycol ester, fatty acid esters, phosphoric acid esters, etc.
- (2) Stabilizer; lead compounds, cadmium compounds, zinc compounds, alkaline earth metal compounds, organic tin compounds, etc.
- (3) Flame retardant; phosphoric acid esters, phosphoric acid ester halides, halides, inorganic materials, polyols containing phosphor, etc.
- (4) Filler; alumina, kaolin, clay, zeolite, calcium carbonate, mica, talc, titanium oxide, silica, etc.
- (5) Reinforcing agent; glass lobeing, metallic fiber, glass fiber, glass milled fiber, carbon fiber, etc.
- (6) Blowing agent; inorganic blowing agents (ammonium carbonate, sodium hydrogen carbonate), organic blowing agents (nitroso compounds, azo compounds) etc.
- (7) Vulcanizing agent; vulcanization accelerator, acceleration assistant, etc.
- (8) Deterioration preventing agent, ultraviolet absorber, metal deactivator, peroxide decomposing agent, etc.
- (9) Coupling agent; silane compounds, titanium compounds, chromium compounds, aluminum compounds, etc.
- (10) Various thermoplastic resins, polyolefin, elastomers, synthetic rubbers.

As the preparation method of the thermoplastic resin composition, the masterbatch method is preferable in terms of uniform dispersion, automation, reduction of blending cost, etc. That is, one or more of the antioxidant, the fatty acid metal salt, the chelating material, the adsorption substance, the light-shielding material, the lubricant, the surfactant, the dripproofing material and the nucleating agent are blended with one or more of the thermoplastic resin, paraffin wax and plasticizer in a high concentration to form masterbatch, and the masterbatch is blended with the thermoplastic resin for dilution into a prescribed concentration, not more than 1/2 of the concentration of the masterbatch to produce the thermoplastic resin. The concentration of the masterbatch is 2 to 50 times, preferably 4 to 25 times that of the object concentration.

By employing the above masterbatch method, various advantages can be obtained, such as reduction of cost, capability of the production of various thermoplastic resin compositions different in the concentration of object material by changing the the blending ratio.

Representative examples to which the packaging material for photographic photosensitive materials of the invention is applicable are shown below.

- ① Packaging materials for photographic photosensitive materials having a structure (melt coating) of a single layer thermoplastic resin film laminated by extrusion laminating onto a support.
- ② Packaging materials for photographic photosensitive materials having a structure (melt coating) of a coextruded layer thermoplastic resin film laminated by extrusion laminating onto a support.
- ③ Packaging materials for photographic photosensitive materials having a structure (film molded article) of a single layer thermoplastic resin film.

④ Packaging materials for photographic photosensitive materials having a structure (film molded article) of a coextruded multilayer thermoplastic resin film.

⑤ Packaging materials for photographic photosensitive materials having a laminated film structure composed of a flexible sheet and a film of ③ and/or ④ laminated through an adhesive layer.

5 ⑥ Injection molding articles (sealed containers, cartridges for photographic film, cartridges, magazines, spools, cores, packs, springs, film units with lens, etc.)

⑦ Sheet molding articles, vacuum molding articles using sheet molding articles, assembly containers (corrugated board pads, separators, light-shielding members, impact absorption sheets).

⑧ Blow molding articles (sealed containers for developing agent or fixing agent, magazines, etc.)

10 The packaging materials compound of two or more members among the above ones, such as combinations of a plastic cartridge and a spool molded by resin, containers for photographic film (container body and cap), resin molded articles of film units with lens, resin and molded articles of instant film units, are preferably formed of substantially the same resin, in view of recycling ability, reduction of cost by scale up, decrease of stock of resins and additives.

15 The packaging material for photographic photosensitive materials of the invention can be molded by T die film molding, inflation film molding, single layer extrusion film molding, multilayer coextrusion film molding, T die sheet molding, injection molding, blow molding, vacuum molding or the like.

The packaging material of the invention may be provided with letters and marks which are required on the functional viewpoint, such as CAS code (camera automatic sensing code), bar code, CI mark, name of goods, instruction, mark for discriminating goods and color for discriminating goods, or with print in order to improve the value as commercial goods. The ink used for printing them can be selected from harmless inks to photosensitive materials among conventional inks for offset printing, inks for gravure printing or UV inks.

20 Representative synthetic resins used or the inks are vinyl chloride copolymer resins, vinyl-amino resin, alkyd-vinyl resin, oil-free alkyd resin, vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate copolymer resins, nitrocellulose, polyester, 25 polyamide-urethane, polyacrylic resin, rosin-modified maleic acid resin, ethylene-vinyl acetate resin, vinyl ether resin, urethane vinyl acetate resin, vinylchloride-vinylacetate copolymer urethane resin, modified alkyd resin, modified phenol resin, high molecular weight polyester-amino resin, low molecular weight polyester-amino resin, alkali-soluble resins (rosin-modified maleic acid resin, styrene-maleic acid resin, styrene-acrylic acid resin, acrylate ester-acrylic acid resin, methacrylate ester-acrylic acid resin), hydrosol type resins 30 (styrene-maleic acid resin, styrene-acrylic acid resin, α -methylstyrene-acrylic acid resin, acrylate ester-acrylic acid resin, methacrylate ester-acrylic acid resin), emulsion type resins (styrene resin, styrene-acrylate ester resin, acrylate ester copolymer resins, methacrylate ester copolymer resins), and the like. As the resins used for UV ink, polymers having acrylic unsaturated groups are, in general, used, and representative examples are polyester/acrylate ester, polyester/urethane resin/acrylate ester, epoxy resin/acrylate ester, pentaerythritol triacrylate, trimethylol propane triacrylate, hexanediol diacrylate, neophen- 35 tylglycol diacrylate, triethylene glycol diacrylate, hydroxyethyl methacrylate, etc.

Coloring pigments generally known are used for the above inks. The coloring pigments include various pigments disclosed in Japanese Patent KOKAI No.63-44653, etc., azo pigments, (Azo Lake, Carmine 6B, Red 2B, insoluble azo pigments, Monoazo Yellow (PY-1,-3), Disazo Yellow (PY-12,-13,-14,-17,-83), Pyrazolo 40 Orange (PO-B-34), Vulcan Orange (PO-16), condensed azo pigments, Chromophthal Yellow (PY-93,-95), Chromophthal Red (PR-144,-166)), polycyclic pigments (phthalocyanine pigments, Copper Phthalocyanine Blue (PB-15,-15-1,-15-3), Copper Phthalocyanine Green (PG-7)), dioxane pigments (Dioxane Violet (PV-23)), isoindolinone pigments (Isoindolinone Yellow (PY-109,-110)), durene pigments, parillene, perinone, flavanthrone, thioindigo, lake pigments (Malachite Green, Rhodamine B, Rhodamine G, Victoria Blue B), 45 inorganic pigments, such as oxides (titanium dioxide, red iron oxide), sulfates (precipitated barium sulfate), carbonates (precipitated calcium carbonate), silicates (hydrous silicates, anhydrous silicates), metal powders (aluminum powder, bronze powder, zinc powder), carbon black, lead yellow, Ultramarine blue, Berlin blue, and the like. These pigments may be added to the aforementioned resin layers or the like as a light-shielding material. In addition, oil-soluble dyes, disperse dyes, and the like are also usable. Other raw 50 materials composing the ink which are optional are various solvent, dispersing agent, wetting agent, antifoamer, leveling agent, thickener, stabilizer, crosslinking agent, wax and the like.

It is also preferable to use the above synthetic resins and coloring pigments as paint for coating the molded article for the purpose of the improvement in the commercial value, wear resistance, light-shielding ability, photographic properties or the like.

55 The packaging material for photographic photosensitive materials of the invention may be coated with various points as a base coating or a top coating so that the commercial value is improved and prints are looked beautiful and clear. As the resin and pigment for the paints, the above mentioned for ink can be used, and UV paints, melamine-alkyd paints, urethane paints and melamine paints are preferable. The top

coating is preferably formed by applying clear lacquer paint, silicone paint, urethane paint or acryl lacquer paint in a thin thickness of 0.1 to 30 μm , preferably 0.3 to 20 μm , particularly preferably 0.5 to 10 μm .

The packaging material article for photographic photosensitive materials of the invention is applicable to the following photosensitive materials.

5 Silver halide photographic photosensitive materials: films for printing, color and monochrome photographic printing papers, color and monochrome films, master papers for printing, DTR (diffusion transfer process) photosensitive materials, films and papers for computerized type-setting system, color and monochrome positive films, color reversal films, microfilms, films for movie, self-developing type photographic photosensitive materials, direct positive films and papers, etc.

10 Heat developing photosensitive materials: heat developing color photosensitive materials, heat developing monochromatic photosensitive materials, e.g. disclosed in Japanese Patent KOKOKU Nos. 43-4921, 43-4924, "Shashinkogaku-no-Kiso (Fundamentals of Photographic Engineering), Vol. Silver Salt Photograph", pp 553-555, Corona, 1979, "Research Disclosure", pp 9-15 (RD-17029), June, 1978, transfer-type heat developing color photosensitive materials disclosed in Japanese Patent KOKAI Nos. 59-12431, 60-2950, 61-52343, USP 4,584,267, etc.

15 Photosensitive heatsensitive recording materials: recording materials using photothermography (photosensitive heatsensitive image forming method) disclosed in Japanese Patent KOKAI No. 3-72358.

Diazonium photographic photosensitive materials: 4-morpholinobenzene diazonium microfilms, microfilms, copying films, form plates for printing, etc.

20 Azide, diazide photographic photosensitive materials: photosensitive materials containing parazidobenzoate, 4,4'-diazidostilbene, etc., such as copying films and form plates for printing etc.

Quinone diazide photographic photosensitive materials: photosensitive materials containing ortho-quinone diazide compounds or ortho-naphthoquinone diazide compounds, such as benzoquinone-(1,2)-diazido-(2)-4-sulfonic acid phenyl ether, such as form plates for printing, copying films and contact printing film, etc.

25 Photo polymers: photosensitive materials, form plates for printing, contact printing films, containing vinyl compound monomer, etc.

Polyvinyl cinnamate esters: printing films, photoresists for IC, etc.

30 In order to keep photographic properties of the above photographic photosensitive materials in good conditions for a long period (more than 6 months), it is preferable that photographic photosensitive materials are packaged in a sealed package using the packaging material of the invention wherein the packaging material has a moisture permeability (measured under the condition B of JIS Z 0208) of not more than 10 $\text{g/m}^2 \cdot 24$ hours, preferably not more than 5 $\text{g/m}^2 \cdot 24$ hours, particularly preferably not more than 2 $\text{g/m}^2 \cdot 24$ hours and an oxygen permeability of not more than 50 $\text{cc/m}^2 \cdot 24$ hours $\cdot 1$ atm $\cdot 20^\circ\text{C}$, preferably 35 $\text{cc/m}^2 \cdot 24$ hours $\cdot 1$ atm $\cdot 20^\circ\text{C}$, particularly preferably not more than 20 $\text{cc/m}^2 \cdot 24$ hours $\cdot 1$ atm $\cdot 20^\circ\text{C}$.

35 Moreover, the packaging material of the invention is also applicable to various photosensitive materials degraded or denatured by light, oxygen, sulfur dioxide gas or the like, such as foods including peanuts with butter, margarine, snacks, relishes, cakes, teas and lavers, medicines including powder and granular medicines placed in a bag for stomach and bowels and for cold, dyes, pigments, photographic developing agent, photographic fixing agent, toners and the like.

40 In the package for photographic photosensitive materials of the invention, photographic photosensitive materials are packaged in sealed conditions using the aforementioned packaging material with a moisture permeability (measured under the conditions B of JIS Z 0208) of not more than 10 $\text{g/m}^2 \cdot 24$ hours and an oxygen permeability (ASTM D 3985) of not more than 50 $\text{cc/m}^2 \cdot 24$ hours $\cdot 1$ atm $\cdot 20^\circ\text{C}$. When the moisture permeability exceeds 10 $\text{g/m}^2 \cdot 24$ hours, photographic properties of photographic photosensitive materials containing photosensitizing dye and many additives which degrade by moisture cannot be kept for a long period (not less than 6 months). Moreover, since photographic photosensitive materials contain a gelatin layer which induces blocking by absorbing moisture at least on obverse side or reverse side of the support, blocking is liable to occur. When the oxygen permeability exceeds 50 $\text{cc/m}^2 \cdot 24$ hours $\cdot 1$ atm $\cdot 20^\circ\text{C}$, additives in the emulsion layer of photographic photosensitive materials which are liable to be oxidized, such as photosensitive dye, coupler and the like, are deteriorated to degrade photographic properties. Particularly, it is serious for color photographic photosensitive materials requiring color balance, such as negative film, positive film, printing paper, reversal film, instant film and the like.

55 In the packaging material for photographic photosensitive materials of the invention, even when a substance adversely affecting photographic properties is contained, the antioxidant, fatty acid metal salt, chelating material or absorption substance is rendered so that the adverse affect does not occur. Accordingly to the invention, thermoplastic resin and/or thermoplastic resin compositions containing additives which adversely affect photographic photosensitive materials can be used to widen the selection

range of thermoplastic resins, and cheap thermoplastic resin compositions capable of producing in any area of the world can be used as the packaging material for photographic photosensitive materials.

Several embodiments of the packaging material for photographic photosensitive materials of the invention are illustrated in Figures 1 through 4.

5 The packaging material of the photographic photosensitive materials shown in Figure 1 is a light-shielding bag and the light-shielding bag 1 is formed into a bag by heat-sealing of one of the openings of a light-shielding inflation film formed by inflation film forming using the thermoplastic resin composition of the invention.

10 The packaging material of the photographic photosensitive materials illustrated in Figure 2 is a spool for a photographic film and the spool 2 for a photographic film formed by injection molding using the plastic resin composition of the invention.

The packaging material for photographic photosensitive materials illustrated in Figure 3 is a container for a photographic film cartridge. The container 3 for a photographic film cartridge is composed of a cap 4 and a container body 5, and these cap 4 and container body 5 are formed by injection molding using the thermoplastic resin composition of the invention.

The packaging material for photographic photosensitive materials shown in Figure 4 is a container for a photographic film. In the container 6 for a photographic film, a cap 7 and a container body 8 are integrally formed by injection molding using the thermoplastic resin composition of the invention.

20 Subsequently, several embodiments of the package using the packaging material for photographic photosensitive materials of the invention are illustrated in Figures 5 through 9.

The package illustrated in Figure 5 is a film with lens. This film with lens 9 is composed of a front case 10 and a back case 11, as the packaging material for photographic photosensitive materials, and photographic film 12. These cases 10,11 are formed by injection molding using the thermoplastic resin composition of the invention. It is preferable that the spool on which the photographic film is wound is formed by injection molding using the thermoplastic resin composition of the invention, in view of recycle, a decrease of resin cost by scale up, a decrease of storing space.

30 The package illustrated in Figure 6 is a photographic film cartridge. This photographic film cartridge 13 is composed of an upper case 14 and a lower case 15 as the packaging material for photographic photosensitive materials and a spool 16 as the packaging material for photographic photosensitive materials. These cases 14,15 and spool 16 are formed by injection molding using the thermoplastic resin composition of the invention.

35 The package illustrated in Figure 7 is a package of a film unit with lens. The package 18 of a film unit with lens is composed of a packaging bag 19 and aforementioned film unit with lens 9 and the package 19 is formed of a multilayer laminated film using the thermoplastic resin composition of the invention. The package of a film unit with lens is prepared, as shown in Figure 8, by putting a film unit with lens 9 into a packaging bag 19, and then heat-sealing packaging bag 19.

40 The package illustrated in figure 9 is an assembly package of 35 mm photographic films each in a cartridge. In this 35 mm photographic film in a cartridge assembly package 20, a transparent plastic case 22 of which the haze (ASTM D-1003) is not more than 70 %, preferably not more than 50 %, particularly preferably not more than 35 % as the packaging material for photographic photosensitive material is mounted onto the support panel 21 (header mount), and 35 mm photographic films 23 in a cartridge is placed therein.

45 The present invention will now be described in further detail by way of the following examples, which should not be construed as limiting the scope of the present invention in any way. Unless otherwise indicated, all parts, percents, ratios and the like are by weight.

EXAMPLES

Example 1

50 The packaging material for photographic photosensitive materials of Example 1 is a light-shielding bag for photographic photosensitive materials shown in Figure 1.

A light-shielding inflation film 70 μm in thickness was prepared using a polyolefin resin composition composed of 60 wt. % of ethylene-1-octene random copolymer resin (expressed as resin A) having a MI of 2.5 g/10 min. a density of 0.921 g/cm³ a Vicat softening point of 110 °C, a crystallinity (X ray diffraction method) of 56 %, a melting point of 120 °C, a molecular weight distribution of 4.2 which is weight average molecular weight Hw/number average molecular weight Mn determined by using permeation gel chromatography, 10 wt. % of homopolyethylene resin (expressed as resin B) having a MI of 1.1 g/10 min. a density of

0.950 g/cm² a Vicat softening point of 115 °C and a crystallinity of 86 %, 25.17 wt. % of homopolyethylene resin (expressed as resin C) having a MI of 2.4 g/10 min, a density of 0.926 g/cm³, a Vicat softening point of 101 °C and a crystallinity (X-ray diffraction) of 62 %, 0.03 wt. % of tetrakis[methylene-3(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate]methane, 1 wt. % of zinc stearate, 7.5 wt. % of carbon black masterbatch which was prepared by blending 40 wt. % of furnace carbon black having a mean particle diameter of 25 μ m of which the surface was created with 0.3 wt. % of dimethylpolysiloxane having a viscosity of 10000 cm stokes into the resin C in a high concentration (carbon black concentration of the resin composition in 40 x 0.075 = 3 wt. %), 0.2 wt. % of 1,3,2,4(methylbenzylidene) sorbitol organic nucleating agent and 0.3 wt. % of sorbitan monostearate ester as dripproofing agent. The bottom of this cylindrical light-shielding inflation film was sealed in a width of 7 mm by heat sealing to prepare the light-shielding bag for photographic photosensitive materials.

Examples II, III

The packaging materials for photographic photosensitive materials of Examples II and III are light-shielding bags shown in Figure 1. The light-shielding bags for photographic photosensitive materials were the same as Example I except that the blending amount of the hindered phenol anti oxidant of Example I was changed from 0.03 to 0.005 wt. %. (Example II), or from 0.03 to 10 wt. % (Example III) and the excess or short amount caused by the variation of the hindered phenol antioxidant was adjusted by ethylene-1-octene random copolymer resin.

Comparative Examples I, II

The packaging materials for photographic photosensitive material of Comparative Examples I and II are light-shielding bags shown in Figure 1.

A light-shielding inflation film (Comparative Example I) 70 μ m in thickness was prepared using an ethylene-1-octene random copolymer resin composition composed of 92.5 wt. % of the above resin A, 4.5 wt. % of the resin C and 3 wt. % of the furnace carbon black.

A light-shielding inflation film (comparative Example II) 70 μ m in thickness was prepared using a low density homopolyethylene resin composition composed of 97 wt. % of the resin C and 3 wt. % of the furnace carbon black.

The cylindrical light-shielding inflation films were sealed in a width of 7 mm by heat sealing to prepare the light-shielding bag for photographic photosensitive materials.

Comparative Examples III-IX

The packaging materials for photographic photosensitive materials of Comparative Examples III-IX are light-shielding bags shown in Figure 1.

Each light-shielding inflation film 70 μ m in thickness was prepared using the same polyolefin resin composition as Example I wherein, the blending amount of the hindered phenol antioxidant was changed to 0 wt. % (Comparative Example III) or 0.5 wt. % (Comparative Example IV), the hindered phenol antioxidant was changed to 0.10 wt. % of sulfur-containing antioxidant of dilaurylthiodipropionate (Comparative Example V), the blending amount of zinc stearate was changed from 1 wt. % to 0 wt. % (Comparative Example VI), the furnace carbon black was changed to not surface-treated with dimethylpolysiloxane (Comparative Example VII), the furnace carbon black was changed to not surface-treated with dimethylpolysiloxane and blended in a state of powder (dry blending) (Comparative Example VIII), or using the resin composition composed of the resin A, the resin B, the resin C and the carbon black masterbatch of Example I alone. The excess or short amount caused by the variation of the above component was adjusted by the amount of the resin A so as to the total amount became 100 wt. %.

The cylindrical light-shielding inflation films were sealed in a width of 7 mm by heat sealing to prepare the light-shielding bag for photographic photosensitive materials.

In the above examples and comparative examples, each light-shielding inflation film was molded using a single layer inflation film molding machine with a ring die having a lip clearance of 1.0 mm and a diameter of 100 mm at a blow-up ratio of 1.4.

Various properties of Examples I-III and Comparative Examples I-IX were measured, and shown in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1

	Unit	Invention			Comparative			Test	
		I	II	III	I	II	III	Method	
<u>Resin Composition</u>									
	Resin A	wt. %	60	60.025	59.93	92.5	0	60.03	-
10	Resin B	wt. %	10	10	10	0	0	10	-
	Resin C	wt. %	25.17	25.17	25.17	4.5	97	25.17	-
	Hindered Phenol Antioxidant	wt. %	0.03	0.005	0.10	0	0	0	-
	Sulfur-Contg. Antioxidant*	wt. %	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
15	Zn Stearate	wt. %	1.0	1.0	1.0	0	0	1.0	-
	Dimethylpolysiloxane	wt. %	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	0	0.3	-
	Furnace Carbon Black	wt. %	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	-
	Organic Nucleating Agent	wt. %	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0	0.2	-
20	Dripproofing Agent	wt. %	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	0	0.3	-
<u>Properties</u>									
	Antiblocking Ability	-	A	A	A	D	D	A	*1
25	Photographic Properties	-	A	B	B	D	C	D	*2
	Prevention of Ring Die Lip Fouling	-	A	A	A	D	D	B	*3
	Prevention of Lump Generation	-	A	A	A	D	C	C	*4
30	Prevention of Melt Fracture	-	B	B	B	D	B	B	*5
	Apperance of Film Surface	-	B	B	B	D	B	C	*6
35	Insertion of Photographic Photosensitive Materials	-	B	B	B	D	D	C occurrence of abrasion	*7
	Dripproofing Ability	-	B	B	B	E	E	B	*8
	Antistatic Ability	-	B	B	B	D	D	B	*9

* Dilaurylthiopropionate

Table 2

	Unit	C o m p a r a t i v e						Test	
		IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Method	
<u>Resin Composition</u>									
	Resin A	wt. %	59.53	59.93	61	60.3	60.3	61.53	-
	Resin B	wt. %	10	10	10	10	10	10	-
	Resin C	wt. %	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	25.17	-
	Hindered Phenol Antioxidant	wt. %	0.5	0	0.03	0.03	0.03	0	-
	Sulfur-Contg. Antioxidant	wt. %	0	0.10	0	0	0	0	-
	Zn Stearate	wt. %	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	-
	Dimethylpolysiloxane	wt. %	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	0	0.3	-
	Furnace Carbon Black	wt. %	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0 Powder	3.0	-
	Organic Nucleating Agent	wt. %	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	-
	Dripproofing Agent	wt. %	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	-
<u>Properties</u>									
	Antiblocking Ability	-	A	A	B	B	B	B	*1
	Photographic Properties	-	E	E-D	D	B	D	D	*2
	Prevention of Ring Die Lip Fouling	-	B	B	D	C	C	C	*3
	Prevention of Lump Generation	-	A	A	D	D	E	D	*4
	Prevention of Melt Fracture	-	B	B	C	C	C	B	*5
	Apperaranace of Film Surface	-	B	B	C	C	E	C	*6
	Insertion of Photographic Photosensitive Materials	-	B	B	B		E ccur- rence of C abrasion		*7
	Dripproofing Ability	-	B	B	A	B	B	E	*8
	Antistatic Ability	-	B	B	B	B	C	B	*9

*Dilaurylthiopropionate

A ... Very excellent B ... Excellent
 C ... Practical D ... Having a problem,
 E ... Impractical improvement is necessary

Test Method

*1 Antiblocking Ability:

Inflation film was molded, wound up, cut into a length to be used, and then, the bottom was heat-sealed. The property was evaluated by the openability of the light-shielding bag thus prepared.

*2 Photographic Properties:

Color photographic papers were put in each light-shielding bag, sealed, left at 50°C for 1 week under dry conditions, and then developed. The property was evaluated by the difference from the measured value of the color photographic paper stocked at 15°C as to the increase of fogging and sensitivity deviation.

*3 Prevention of Ring Die Lip Fouling:

Evaluated by the fouling formed on the lip contacting the outer surface of the light-shielding inflation film at the time of molding the film.

*4 Prevention of Lump Generation:

Evaluated by the generation degree of lumps in each light-shielding inflation film by visual inspection.

*5 Prevention of Melt Fracture:

Evaluated by the generation degree of melt fracture in each light-shielding inflation film by visual inspection.

*6 Appearance of Film Surface:

Evaluated in the total of the flatness, streaks, lumps,
uneven gloss of each light-shielding inflation film by
visual inspection.

*7 Insertion of Photographic Photosensitive Materials:

Evaluated by the workability of the insertion and
taking out of color photographic paper sheets put
between paper pads from the light-shielding bag
prepared of each light-shielding inflation film.

*8 Dripproofing Ability:

Color photographic paper sheet put between paper pads
were put in the light-shielding bag prepared of each
light-shielding inflation film, stocked under low
temperature conditions at 10°C for three months, and
then handled at room temperature of 25°C. The property
was evaluated by water drops adhered to the outer and
inner surface of the light-shielding bag.

*9 Antistatic Ability:

Evaluated by the generation of spark and the degree of
shock of static electricity felt by hand at the time of
inserting and taking out of color photographic paper
sheets put between paper pads from the light-shielding
bag prepared of each light-shielding inflation film.

45 Example A

The packaging material for photographic photosensitive materials of Example A is a spool for photographic film shown in Figure 2.

The spool for photographic film was a plastic injection molding article formed of a polystyrene resin composition containing 2.0 wt. % of synthetic rubber, 1.0 wt. % of polydimethylsiloxane having a viscosity of 10,000 centistokes, 1.0 wt. % of silicon oxide, 10 wt. % of carbon masterbatch polystyrene resin containing 5 wt. % of furnace carbon black of which the surface was coated with 0.5 wt. % of magnesium stearate (the carbon black concentration of the resin composition was 0.5 wt. %), 0.05 wt. % of hindered phenol antioxidant of 1·3·5-trimethyl-2·4·6-tris(3·5-di-tert-4-hydroxybenzyl)benzene and 0.1 wt. % of EDTA chelating agent.

In the spool of Example A, adverse affect upon photographic properties by halogen compounds, free sulfur, cyanogen compounds was removed and the occurrence of molding troubles, such as silver streaks and foaming, was made rare by blending the furnace carbon black of which the surface was treated with

magnesium stearate, hindered phenol antioxidant, zinc stearate or magnesium stearate.

Example B

5 The packaging material for photographic photosensitive materials of Example B is a spool for photographic film shown in Figure 2.

The spool for photographic film was a plastic injection molding article formed of a resin composition of ethylene-1-butene random copolymer resin having a MI of 25 g/10 minutes, a density of 0.956 g/cm³, a molecular weight distribution of 4.6 which is weight average molecular weight Mw/number average molecular weight Mn determined by using gel permeation chromatography and a bending rigidity of 12,000 g/cm², containing 2 wt. % of inorganic nucleating agent of calcium carbonate and 0.5 wt. % of light-shielding material of furnace carbon black, 0.5 wt. % of magnesium stearate and 0.05 wt. % of oleic amide exercising to coat surfaces and to improve dispersibility, and 0.10 wt. % of vitamin E carboxylate ester as antioxidant.

15 In general, it is considered that crystalline resin has a great mold shrinkage and is inferior in dimensional accuracy. However, the above spool, using ethylene-1-butene random copolymer resin having a high MI, a high density and a molecular weight distribution of 4.6 and furnace carbon black of which the surface was coated with a substance improving slipping character, was excellent in injection moldability and dimensional accuracy, and could be put to practical use even by using a conventional mold used for non-crystalline resin of polystyrene resin. The spool was superior in heat resistance, wear resistance, Izod impact strength and slipping character to the conventional spool formed of polystyrene by one rank, and particularly suitable for spools for photographic film. Since sulfur crosslinked synthetic rubber was not used, even when it was applied to a high sensitivity photographic film of ISO photographic speed 400, the occurrence of fogging and sensitivity deviation was rare, and photographic properties were excellent.

Comparative Examples A-F

The packaging materials for photographic photosensitive materials of Comparative Examples A-I are spools for photographic film shown in Figure 2.

30 Each spool was prepared using the same resin composition as Example A wherein, the blending amount of the synthetic rubber was changed from 2.0 to 5.0 wt. % (Comparative Example A), the viscosity of polydimethylsiloxane was changed from 10,000 to 500 centistokes (Comparative Example B), the furnace carbon black was changed to not surface-treated with magnesium stearate (Comparative Example C) or to channel carbon black of which the surface was not treated (Comparative Example D), the blending amount of the hindered phenol antioxidant was changed from 0.05 to 0 wt. % (Comparative Example E), or using the resin composition composed of 99.5 wt. % of polystyrene resin and 0.5 wt. % of furnace carbon black (Comparative Example F).

Various properties of Examples A-B and Comparative Examples A-F were measured, and shown in Table 3 and 4. The evaluations were the same as Tables 1 and 2.

Table 3

	Unit	Invention		Comparative		Test Method
		A	B	A	B	
Main Resin	-	Poly-styrene Resin	Ethylene-1-butene Random Copolymer Resin	Poly-styrene Resin	Poly-styrene Resin	
Synthetic Rubber Content	wt. %	2.0	0*	5.0*	2.0*	-
Dimethylpolysiloxane Viscosity	centi stokes	10000	-*	10000	500*	-
Dimethylpolysiloxane Content	wt. %	1.0	-*	1.0	1.0	-
Silicon Oxide Content	wt. %	1.0	0*	1.0	1.0	-
Mg Stearate Content	wt. %	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-
Hindered Phenol Antioxidant Content	wt. %	0.05	0*	0.05	0.05	-
Carbon Black Kind	-	Furnace	Furnace	Furnace	Furnace	-
Carbon Black Content	wt. %	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-
EDTA Chelating Agent Content	wt. %	0.1	0*	0.1	0.1	-
CaCO ₃ Content	wt. %	0	2.0*	0	0	-
Oleic Amide Content	wt. %	0	0.05*	0	0	-
VE Carboxylate Content	wt. %	0	0.1*	0	0	-
Photographic Properties	-	B	A	D	E	*a
Prevention of Lump Generation	-	B	B	C	B	*b
Prevention of Fouling of Metal Surface	-	B	B	C	C	*c
Winding Torque of Photographic Film	-	A	A	B	A	*d
Light-Shielding Ability	-	B	A	A	B	*e
Injection Moldability	-	A	B	D	B	*f
Izod Impact Strength	-	B	A	A	B	*g

*Indicating that the content is different from Example A.

Table 4

5		Unit	C o m p a r a t i v e				Test Method
			C	D	E	F	
10	Main Resin	-	Poly-styrene Resin	Poly-styrene Resin	Poly-styrene Resin	Poly-styrene Resin	
	Synthetic Rubber Content	wt.%	2.0	2.0	2.0	0*	-
	Dimethylpolysiloxane Viscosity	centi stokes	10000	10000	10000	-*	-
15	Dimethylpolysiloxane Content	wt.%	1.0	-*	1.0	-*	-
	Silicon Oxide Content	wt.%	1.0	0*	1.0	0*	-
20	Mg Stearate Content	wt.%	0*	0.5	0.5	0*	-
	Hindered Phenol Antioxidant Content	wt.%	0.05	0.05	0*	0*	-
25	Carbon Black Kind	-	Furnace	Furnace	Furnace	Furnace	-
	Carbon Black Content	wt.%	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-
	EDTA Chelating Agent Content	wt.%	0.1	0.1	0.1	0*	-
30	CaCO ₃ Content	wt.%	0	0*	0	0*	-
	Oleic Amide Content	wt.%	0	0*	0	0*	-
	VE Carboxylate Content	wt.%	0	0*	0	0*	-
	Photographic Properties	-	C	E	D	E	*a
35	Prevention of Lump Generation	-	D	C	D	D	*b
	Prevention of Fouling of Metal Surface	-	D	B	C	E	*c
40	Winding Torque of Photographic Film	-	B	A	A	E	*d
	Light-Shielding Ability	-	B	C	B	D	*e
45	Injection Moldability	-	C	A	E Occasionally clogging at gate	E	*f
	Izod Impact Strength	-	B	B	B	E	*g

*Indicating that the content is different from Example A.

Test Method

*a Photographic Properties:

35 mm negative color photographic film of 36 exposures with ISO photographic speed 400 in JIS 125 type was wound around each spool for photographic film, put in a light-shielding cartridge for photographic film made of metal of which the exit of photographic film was provided with teremp cloth, sealed in a container for photographic film made of plastic and then developed after 1 year. The property was evaluated by the difference from the measured value before stock as to the photographic properties of fogging, sensitivity, cone and color balance. Less differences is better.

*b Prevention of Lump Generation:

Each spool for photographic film was formed by injection molding using a molding machine ("NESTAL") with a semi-hot runner type mold for molding 24 pieces per once, and the degree of lump generation was evaluated by visual inspection.

*c Prevention of Fouling of Mold Surface:

Injection molding was conducted 5000 shots under the above b conditions, and the fouling degree of the mold surface was evaluated by visual inspection.

*d Winding Torque of Photographic Film:

Using 35 mm negative color photographic film of 36 exposures with ISO photographic speed 400 in JIS 125 type placed in the cartridge similar to *a, load

tension at extending the photographic film was measured by TDM-35 type torque meter (Danshi Kogyo K.K.), and evaluated.

*e Light-Shielding Ability:

Negative color photographic film with ISO photographic speed 400 was put in JIS 125 type photographic film cartridge using each spool for photographic film, exposed to the sunlight of 80,000 luxes for 3 hours, and then developed. The property was evaluated by comparing the degree of fogging with not exposed one.

*f Injection Moldability:

Each spool was molded 5,000 shots similar to *b, and the generation of molding troubles was inspected by visual observation of all molded articles. The property was evaluated by the rate of defectives and molding cycle.

*g Izod Impact Strength:

Measured according to JIS K 7110 at 23°C, and evaluated.

Example 1

The packaging material for photographic photosensitive materials of Example 1 is a film unit with lens shown in Figure 5 and a packaging bag of a film unit with lens shown in Figure 7.

The front case made of thermoplastic resin, the back case made of thermoplastic resin and the spool for photographic film in the photographic film cartridge were all injection molding articles formed of the same polystyrene resin composition. The polystyrene resin composition contained 2.5 wt. % of butadiene rubber, 1.5 wt. % of polydimethylsiloxane having a viscosity of 13,000 centistokes, 0.6 wt. % of furnace carbon black having a mean particle size of 20 μ , an oil absorption value of 123 g/100 g, a volatile component content of 0.8 % (as to the components which adversely affect photographic photosensitive materials, free sulfur; not more than 0.1 %, formalin compound; not more than 0.05 %, cyanogen compounds; not more than 0.01 %) of which the surface was coated with 1 wt. % of zinc stearate and 0.1 wt. % of vitamin E carboxylate ester, and was excellent in impact strength, wear resistance, light-shielding ability and slipping character.

A 35 mm negative color photographic film 12 of 36 exposures with ISO photographic speed 400 was wound around the spool for photographic film, and put in a cartridge for photographic film made of metal of which the exit of photographic film was provided with a light-shielding teremp cloth to form light-shielding conditions. The photographic film cartridge was set in the case for photographing composed of the front case 10 and the back case 11 to complete the film unit with lens 9, and put in a bag made of a laminated film composed of biaxially stretched polyester resin film 12 μ m in thickness provided with print on the inside/LDPE resin adhesive layer 15 μ m in thickness/aluminum vacuum metallized biaxially stretched nylon

resin film composed of biaxially stretched nylon resin film 15 μm in thickness provided with aluminum vacuum deposited membrane 400 \AA in thickness/heat sealing layer 35 μm in thickness formed by extrusion coating of a resin mixture of 50 wt. % of ethylene-butene-1 copolymer resin, 40 wt. % of LDPE resin and 10 wt. % of modified resin. The opening was heat-sealed to form a moistureproof gas barrier packaging bag provided with a triangular hole for hanging to display. The package was stocked in a household refrigerator at 15°C for 1 year, and the properties were compared with those before stock. As a result, the fogging was increased from 0.01 to 0.03 in the package or Example 1 which was less than the increase of from 0.02 to 0.07 in the conventional package. Winding torque of photographic film was small due to excellent slipping character of both of the spool and the case, and no troubles occurred such as cut of photographic film through winding (extending) and rewinding and impossibility of winding or rewinding.

Besides, since all of the front case, the back case and the spool were formed of the same polystyrene resin composition, they could be regenerated (recycled) by recovering them after use. Moreover, since the resin composition containing a small amount of substances adversely affecting photographic properties of photographic photosensitive materials was used, the regenerated material still did not affect photographic properties adversely. Because of using the furnace carbon black having special properties of which the surface was coated with polydimethylsiloxane, zinc stearate, and further using vitamin E carboxylate ester antioxidant, various advantages were obtained, such as very small oxidative degradation of resin, excellent dispersibility of carbon black, great light-shielding ability, rare occurrence of lumps, reduction of injection molding pressure, shortening of molding cycle, and the improvement in wear resistance and impact strength. Particularly, dimethylpolysiloxane made polystyrene resin turbid into white and accelerated crosslinking, resulting in the sharp improvement in light-shielding ability, wear resistance and impact strength, the improvement in slipping character greatly and the reduction of injection molding pressure greatly. Vitamin E carboxylate ester made polystyrene resin opaque by coloring yellow to improve light-shielding ability, did not adversely affect photographic photosensitive materials and human body, exercised a great oxidation inhibition effect, decreased the generation of lumps and improved regenerating ability.

Example 2

The packaging material for photographic photosensitive materials of Example 2 is a film unit with lens wherein the photographic film cartridge in the film unit with lens of Example 1 shown in Figure 5 is changed to the photographic film cartridge of Figure 6 made at plastic.

All of the front case and the back case made of thermoplastic resin of the film unit with lens, the lower case and the upper case of the cartridge body made of thermoplastic resin of the photographic film cartridge in the case of the film unit with lens and the spool for photographic film in the photographic film cartridge were formed of the same polystyrene resin composition. The polystyrene resin composition was the same as employed in Example 1. The film unit with lens was packaged in the same packaging bag as Example 1, and stocked in a household refrigerator at 15°C for 1 year, and the same properties as Example 1 were measured and compared.

As a result, the package was superior to the conventional package in various properties. Particularly, the winding torque of photographic film was also better than Example 1. Since the cartridge for photographic film was further formed of the same polystyrene resin composition, the package was excellent in regenerating (recycling) ability, and degradation of injection moldability and physical strength of the regenerated material was small. As a result, the amount of industrial waste can be decreased and is excellent in public pollution.

Example 3

All of the photographic film cartridge made of plastic of Figure 6, and the photographic film cartridge and the spool for photographic film of the photographic film assembly package of Figure 9 were formed of the same polystyrene resin composition which was the same as employed in Example 1.

Using the polystyrene resin composition, the photographic film cartridge made of black polystyrene resin corresponding to Figure 6 and the spool for photographic film made of black polystyrene resin were molded, and a 35 mm negative photographic film for photographing was wound around the spool, put in the cartridge, and a light-shielding package was formed by ultrasonic welding. The winding torque of photographic film less than one half of conventional cartridges made of metal or plastic. Delivery torque of leading end of the photographic film was also small, and winding and delivery troubles of photographic film did not occur at all through photographing. It was excellent in wear resistance, processibility (conveying ability, etc.), injection moldability (small injection pressure, shortening of molding cycle, sharp decrease of

molding troubles, such as short shot and silver streaks), etc., and excellent in uniform dispersibility of carbon black.

The package of the cartridge made of black polystyrene resin was put in a body-cap integrated square transparent container formed of propylene-ethylene random copolymer resin having a MI of 30 g/10 minutes and a bending elastic modulus of 7,500 g/cm² containing 1 wt. % of magnesium stearate, 0.05 wt. % or hindered phenol antioxidant, 0.2 wt. % of organic nucleating agent and 0.1 wt. % of fatty amide, sealed, and then a print label was adhered. Then, two containers were packaged by a shrinkable film to form an assembly package in 1 pieces cased type as shown in Figure 9. After the assembly package was hanged to display at a shop front for 6 months, the photographic films kept almost the quality of photographic films before displaying and could be used for photographing. Conventional decorative casket is not necessary, and the package holds reusability to decrease industrial waste resulting in the reduction of cost.

While the invention has been described in detail and with reference to specific embodiments thereof, it will be apparent to one skilled in the art that various change and modifications can be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope thereof.

Claims

1. A packaging material for photographic photosensitive materials which comprises a thermoplastic resin composition containing a substance adversely affecting photographic properties of photographic photosensitive materials and containing at least one member selected from the group consisting of antioxidants, fatty acid metal salts, chelating materials and substances adsorbing the adversely affecting substance.
2. The packaging material of claim 1 wherein the thermoplastic resin composition contains not less than 50 wt. % of non-crystalline thermoplastic resin or crystalline thermoplastic resin.
3. The packaging material of claim 1 wherein the thermoplastic resin composition further containing at least one member selected from the group consisting of light-shielding materials lubricants, waterproofing materials, surfactants and nucleating agents.
4. The packaging material of claim 1 wherein the thermoplastic resin composition is prepared by preparing a masterbatch prepared by blending a member selected from the group consisting of antioxidants, fatty acid metal salts, chelating materials and substances adsorbing the adversely affecting substance in a high concentration with at least one member selected from the group consisting of thermoplastic resins, paraffin wax and plasticizers, and then blending the masterbatch with thermoplastic resin for dilution to dilute the masterbatch so that it contains at least once as much thermoplastic resin as it did when it was prepared initially.
5. The packaging material of claim 4 wherein the masterbatch is further blended with at least one member selected from the group consisting of light-shielding materials, lubricants, waterproofing materials, surfactants and nucleating agents.
6. A method of a thermoplastic resin film comprising extending a thermoplastic resin composition containing a substance adversely affecting photographic properties of photographic photosensitive materials and containing at least one member selected from the group consisting of antioxidants, fatty acid metal salts, chelating materials and substances adsorbing the adversely affecting substance.
7. A method of producing an injection-molded article comprising injection molding a thermoplastic resin composition containing a substance adversely affecting photographic properties of photographic photosensitive materials and containing at least one member selected from the group consisting of antioxidants, fatty acid metal salts, chelating materials and substances adsorbing the adversely affecting substance.
8. A method of producing a vacuum molded article comprising injection molding a thermoplastic resin composition containing a substance adversely affecting photographic properties of photographic photosensitive materials and containing at least one member selected from the group consisting of antioxidants, fatty acid metal salts, chelating materials and substances adsorbing the adversely affecting substance.

9. The packaging material of claim 1 which consists of a plurality of members wherein at least two members are formed of the same resin composition.

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FIG. 1

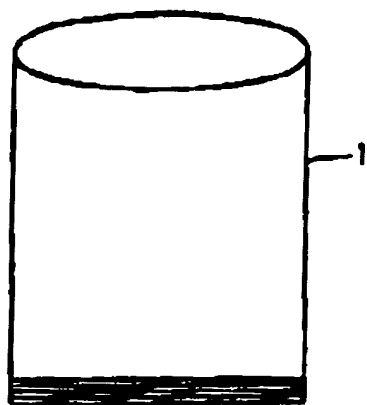


FIG. 2

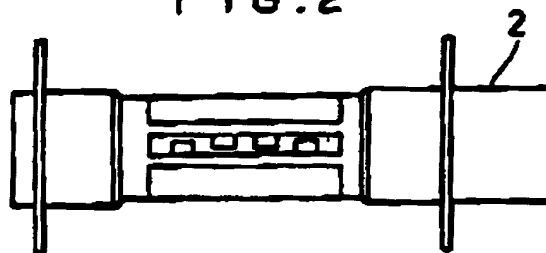


FIG. 3

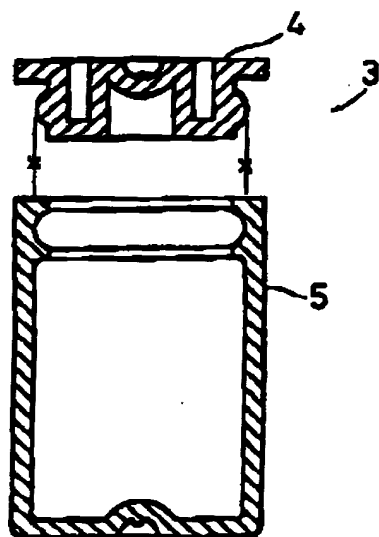


FIG. 4

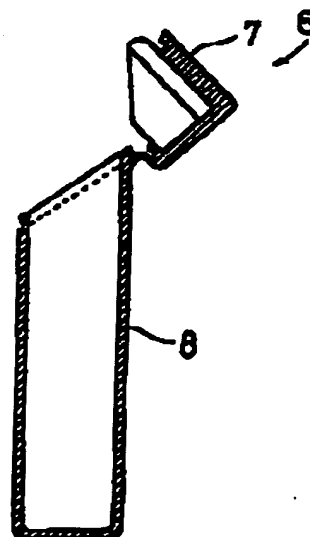


FIG. 5

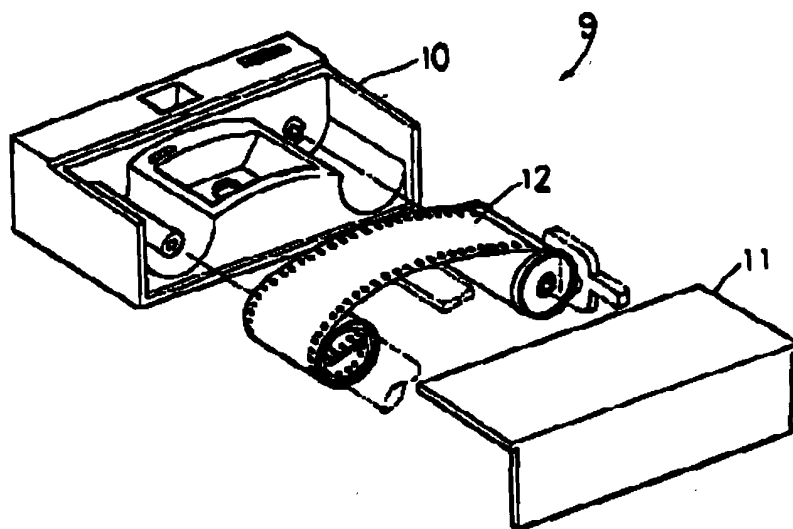


FIG. 6

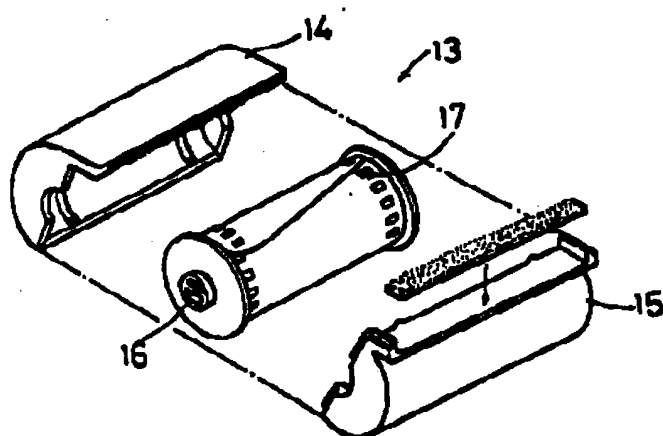


FIG. 7



FIG. 8

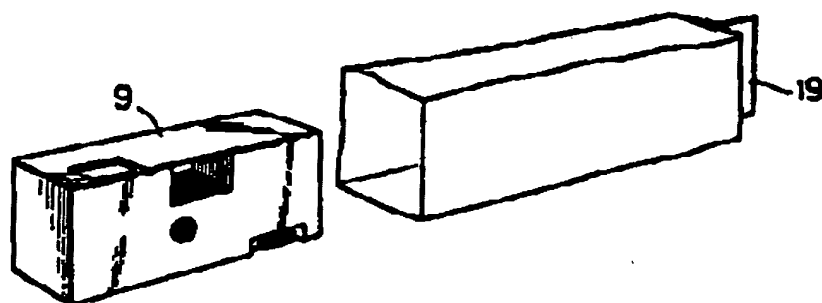


FIG. 9

